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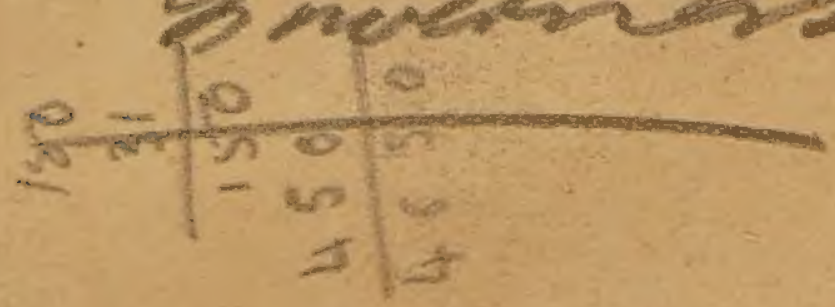

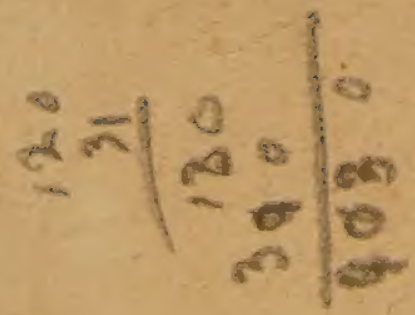

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WHEN WAS THAT?

A DICTIONARY OF DATES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, GEOGRAPHICAL, ETC.

BY

LAWRENCE H. DAWSON

Author of "Historical Allusions,"
"Battles and Sieges,"
etc.

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INTRODUCTION

It has been the aim of the compiler of the present volume of *Cassell's Pocket Reference Library* to give in compact and concise form, and in a manner handy and convenient for reference, as large and comprehensive a collection of useful dates as is possible in the space available.

These dates are not concerned only with matters usually to be found in history books. Naturally there is a large amount of such material in the following pages, but along with it are given dates of inventions, of the publication of books and poems, the performance and production of plays and operas, of geographical, astronomical, and other scientific discoveries, of the erection of public buildings and monuments, etc., etc., such as are to be met with very rarely in the compass of one volume, and never—so far as the present writer is aware—in one of such small bulk as this.

The compiler has found it necessary to keep strictly within his title, that is, he has had to remember that the question asked is "*When* was That?" not "*What* was That?" and consequently the explanations of the various items are kept within very narrow bounds. He has assumed that the reader who comes to these pages for information knows *what* it is he is enquiring about, but is uncertain of its date; he reads in his morning paper, for instance, something about the Peace of Monsieur or the Round Table Conference, and he is at once faced with the question "When was that?" He will find the answer in this book, but he will not necessarily find the answer to the further question, though in all cases

in which there is any doubt whatever indications as to its nature or its results are given. It should be mentioned also that while information as to the births and deaths of famous personages has been kept for its proper place, viz., a Biographical Dictionary, we have included the dates of accession and death (deposition, abdication, or otherwise) of all the principal sovereigns, rulers, and presidents of kingdoms and empires from the time of Sargon of Babylonia to the present day, and of all the Popes.

L. H. D.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

A.D.: *Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

b.: born.

B.C.: Before Christ.

c.: *circa*, about.

d.: died.

estab.: established.

et seq., et seqq., *et sequentes*, or *sequentia*, and the following (year, or years).

fl.: *floruit*, flourished.

prod.: produced.

prtd.: printed.

pub., pubd.: published.

Revol.: Revolution.

trans.: translation, translated.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—

Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam.

WHEN WAS THAT?

A

Abbassides, The: Caliphs of Bagdad, 750-1258.
Abbeville, Peace of: 20 May, 1259; between Henry III. and Louis IX. of France.
Abecedarians: German Anabaptist sect, 16th cent.
Abensberg: 20 April, 1809; Napoleon defeated Austrians.
Aberdeen, University of: founded by Bp. Elphinstone, 1494: incorporated with King's Coll. and Marischal Coll. (founded 1593), 1860.
Aberystwith University: opened 1872.
Abney Park Cemetery: inaugurated 20 May, 1840.
Abo, Peace of: 18 Aug., 1743; between Russia and Sweden.
Aboukir: 1 Aug., 1798; Nelson defeated the French fleet: 25 July, 1799, Napoleon defeated the Turks: 8 Mar., 1801, surrendered to Abercromby.
Abraham, Heights of: 13 Sept., 1759; Gen. Wolfe defeated the French.
Abrantes, Treaty of: 20 Sept., 1801; between France and Portugal.
Absalom and Achitophel: satire by Dryden, 1681.
Absentee, The: novel by Maria Edgeworth, 1812.
—— **Tax** (Ireland, 4s. in the £): imposed 1715; repealed 1753.
Abukir: see Aboukir.
Abu-Klea: 17 Jan., 1885; defeat of the Mahdi by the British.
Abydos, Bride of: poem by Byron, 1813.
Abyssinia: British expedition under Napier, 1868.
Academy, American: founded at Boston, 1780.
——, **French:** founded c. 1629: 1st edn. of "Dictionnaire," 1694.
——, **Royal:** founded 1768.
——, **Royal Spanish:** founded 1713.
Acadia: name changed to Nova Scotia (q.v.), 1621.
Accra (Gold Coast): annexed by Great Britain, 1850.

Achæan League: (1) a religious confederation of Greek cities c. 440 B.C.; (2) a political confederation, 281-146 B.C.
Achæmenidæ: Persian dynasty, 600-330 B.C.
Achin: Dutch war with, commenced 1873.
Acre: (1) held by Sir Sidney Smith against Napoleon, 1799; (2) razed by British and Turkish fleet, 1840.
Acta Sanctorum: begun by the Bollandists, 1643.
Actium: 2 Sept., 31 B.C.: naval victory by Octavius over Mark Antony and Cleopatra.
Adam Bede: novel by Geo. Eliot, 1859.
Adamites: a sect of the 2nd cent.: revived in 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th cents.
Adams, John Quincy: U.S.A. President, 1825-9.
——, **John:** U.S.A. President, 1797-1801.
Addled Parliament: April-June, 1614,—James I.'s secondparliament; dissolved without passing a bill.
Adelaide (Australia): founded 1836.
——, **University of:** founded 1872.
Adelphi Theatre: built 1806; rebuilt 1858.
Aden: captured by Great Britain, 1839.
Adirondack Park (New York State): estab. 1892.
Admirable Crichton, The: play by J. M. Barrie, prod. 1903.
Admiralty Court: founded 1358 (?).
—— **Office:** founded 1512.
Admonitionists: Eng. Church party, 1512.
Adonais: elegy on Keats by Shelley, 1821.
Adoptive Emperors: reigned in Rome, 96-180.
Adrian (Popes): I., 772-95; II., 867-72; III., 884-5; IV., 1154-9; V., 1276; VI., 1522-3.
Adrian's Bull: 1156. By this Pope Adrian IV. (the only English Pope) recognised Henry II. as King of Ireland.
Adrianople: Goths defeated Romans, 9 Aug., 378 A.D.
——, **Peace of:** 14 Sept., 1829; Russia gained from Turkey sole rights over the Danube delta.
Adullamites: party of Eng. Liberals, 1866.
Adventures of an Atom: by Smollett, 1769.
—— **of Philip:** by Thackeray, 1862.
—— **of Sherlock Holmes:** by (Sir) A. Conan Doyle, 1891.
Age of Reason, The: work by Thomas Paine, pub. 1794-1807.
Ægospotami: naval victory by Sparta over Athens, 405 B.C.
Æneid: epic by Virgil; finished 19 B.C.
Aërians: an Arian sect of the 4th cent.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain: founded by Duke of Argyll, 1866.
Ætolian League: Greek confederation c. 350-167 B.C.
Afghan Wars: (1) 1838-42; (2) 1878-80; Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar took place in this war.
Africa: coast explored by Portuguese latter half 15th cent.
African War: B.C. 48-46; between Julius Caesar and Pompey.
Agapetus (Popes): I., 535-6; II., 946-55.
Agenda Club: founded 1911.
Aghrim: 12 July, 1691; English defeated the Irish and French.
Agincourt: 25 Oct., 1415; victory of the English over the French.
Aglabites: Arab rulers in N. Africa, 800-909.
Agnadello: 14 May, 1509; French defeated Venetians.
Agnes' Eve, St.: 20 Jan.; poems on by Keats, 1818; Tennyson, 1842.
Agnes Grey: by Anne Brontë, 1847.
Agnoetæ: Christian sect of (1) 4th cent.; (2) 6th cent.
Agra (India): besieged by mutineers, Aug.-Oct., 1857; taken from Mahrattas by British, 1803.
Agrippa (Kings of Palestine): I., 37-41 A.D.; II., 52-71.
Ahab: King of Israel, c. 875-853 B.C.
Ahasuerus: biblical name of Xerxes (q.v.).
Ahaz: king of Judah, c. 733-715 B.C.
Ahaziah: king of Israel, c. 853-851 B.C.
——: king of Judah, c. 843-842 B.C.
Ahmedabad: captured by British, 1780.
Ahmednuggur: surrendered to British, 1803.
Ahinzotl: Mexican king, 1486-1502.
Aida: opera by Verdi, prod. 1871.
Air-pump: invented by Otto von Guericke, 1650.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of: 1818, between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
——, **Peace of:** (1) 2 May, 1668, between the Triple Alliance and France; (2) Oct., 1748, between Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, and Holland; closing the War of the Austrian Succession.
Ajmir (India): ceded to Great Britain, 1818.
Akbar: Great Mogul Emperor, 1556-1605.
Akerman, Convention of: 6 Oct., 1826; between Russia and Turkey.
Alabama: steamship built and manned in England, used by Confederates with great effect during Amer. War of Secession (q.v.). U.S.A. claim for damages

decided 14 Sept., 1872: $15,500,000 (£3,100,000) paid.

Aladja-Dagh: 13-15 Oct., 1877; Russian victory over Turks.

Alais, Treaty of: 1629, between the Catholics and Huguenots.

Alamannic Federation: between various German tribes for protection, 3rd cent.; broken up by Clovis, 496.

Alamo: Feb.-Mar., 1836; besieged and taken by the Mexicans from rebels.

Alaric: kings of the Visigoths: I., 395 (?)-410; II., 484-507.

Alaska Purchase: 1867; Russia sold her North American possessions to the U.S.A. for $7,200,000.

—— **Treaty:** 1903; boundary-agreement between Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Albert, of Germany: I., 1248-1308; of Austria, II., 1308-58; III., 1379-95.

——, of Sweden, 1363-95.

——, Elector of Brandenburg, 1470-86.

—— **Francis Aug. Chas. Emmanuel,** 1819-61; mar. Qu. Victoria, 1840; made Prince Consort, 1857.

—— **Edward Nyanza, Lake** (Cent. Africa): discovered by (Sir) H. M. Stanley, 1877.

—— **Hall, Royal** (London): designed by Capt. Fowke; first stone laid by Qu. Victoria, 20 May, 1867; opened 29 Mar., 1871.

—— **Memorial** (Hyde Park): designed by Sir Gilbert Scott; sculptors: M'Dowell, Foley, John Bell, Theed and Armistead; finished 1872.

—— **Nyanza, Lake** (Cent. Africa): discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, 1864.

Albigenses: a collection of anti-sacerdotal sects of S. France, 12th and 13th cents.; were much persecuted, especially during the crusade of extermination preached by Innocent III., 1208.

Alboin: King of the Lombards, 553 (?)-73.

Albovine, King of the Lombards: tragedy by Davenant, 1629.

Albuera: 16 May, 1811; English, Spanish, and Portuguese defeated the French under Soult.

Alcalà de Guadaira: taken from the Moors, 1246.

Alcantara: 1580; Portuguese defeated by Duke of Alva.

——, **Knights of:** Span. milit. and relig. order, founded c. 1156.

Alcazar, Battle of: play by Geo. Peele, 1594.

Alceste: opera by Gluck; prod. 1767.
Alchemist, The: comedy by Ben Jonson, 1610.
Alcibiades: tragedy by Otway, 1675.
Alcina: opera by Handel, 1735.
Alcolea: 28 Sept., 1868; Span. insurgents defeated by royalists.
Aldfrith: King of Northumbria, 685-705.
Aldine Press: founded by Aldus Manutius at Venice c. 1490.
Alemannic: see Alamannic.
Alessandria, Armistice of: 16 June, 1800; between Napoleon and the Austrians.
Alexander the Great (356-23 B.C.): conquered Greece, 335 B.C., Egypt, 332, and Persia, 327; invaded India, 326.
——, Popes: I., c. 109-119; II., 1061-73; III., 1159-81; IV., 1254-61; V., 1409-10; VI. 1492-1503; VII., 1655-67; VIII., 1689-91.
——, Kings of Scotland: I., 1107-24; II., 1214-49; III., 1249-85.
——, Emperors of Russia: I., 1801-25; II., 1855-81; III., 1881-94.
—— **Severus:** Roman Emperor, 222-35.
Alexander's Feast: ode by Dryden, 1697.
Alexandria (Egypt): founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C.; defeat of French at, by British, 21 Mar., 1801; forts destroyed by British fleet, 11 July, 1882.
Alexandrine War: 48-47 B.C.; the Ptolemians defeated by Caesar.
Alexius, Byzantine Emperors: I., 1081-1118; II., 1180-3; III., 1195-1203; IV., 1203-4; V., 1204.
——, Emperors of Trebizond: I., 1204-22; II., 1297-1330; III., 1349-90; IV., 1417-46.
Alfonso of Aragon: I., see VII. of Spain; II., 1163-96; III., 1285-91; IV., 1327-36; V. (I. of Sicily and Sardinia), 1416-58.
—— of Asturias, Leon, and Castile; see Alfonso of Spain.
—— of Naples; I., see V. of Aragon; II., 1494-95.
—— of Portugal: I., 1128-85; II., 1211-23; III., 1248-79; IV., 1325-57; V., 1438-81; VI., 1656-67.
—— of Sicily and Sardinia; see V. of Aragon.
—— of Spain: (King of Asturias), I., 739-57; II., 791-842; III. (Asturias and Leon), 866-910; IV. (Leon), 924-7 (?); V. (Leon and Castile), 999-1027; VI., 1065-1109; VII., 1109-26 (and I. of Aragon and Navarre), 1104-34; VIII., 1126-57;

IX. (Leon), 1188-1230; IX. (Castile), 1158-1214; X. (Leon and Castile), 1252-82; XI., 1312-50; XII. (Spain), 1874-85; XIII., 1886-

Alfred the Great (849-901): King of Wessex, 871-901.

Algeciras Conference: Nov., 1905-Mar., 1906; between Great Britain, France, and Germany, with object of settling the affairs of Morocco.

Algeria: annexed to France, 1834.

Alhambra: founded by Moors at Granada, 13th cent.

Aliwal: 28 Jan., 1846; Sikhs defeated by British.

Alkmaar, Convention of: Oct., 1799; the Anglo-Russian forces left the Netherlands.

All Fools: tragi-comedy by Chapman, 1605.

All for Love, or the World Well Lost: tragedy by Dryden, 1678.

All Souls, Oxford: founded 1437.

All's Well that Ends Well: Shakespeare, comedy, c. 1600.

"All the Hacks": the British Ministry of 1807; it included Castlereagh, Canning, Duke of Portland, Lord Eldon, etc.

"All the Talents": the British Ministry of 1806; among its members were Lord Grenville, C. J. Fox, Erskine, and Viscount Sidmouth.

Allahabad: taken by the British, 1765.

Allectus: Romano-British Emperor, 293-6.

Alleluia Victory: 429 (?); victory of the Britons over the Picts and Saxons.

Allobroges: subjugated by Rome, 121 B.C.

Alma: 20 Sept., 1854; British and allies defeated the Russians.

Almack's: opened 20 Feb., 1765.

Almanach de Gotha: first issued, 1764.

Almanza: 25 April, 1707; French and Span. defeated British and allies.

Almanzor and Almahyde: tragedy by Dryden, 1670.

Almira: opera by Handel, 1702.

Almohades: Mohammedan rulers in Africa and Spain, c. 1150-1269.

Almoravides: Mohammedan dynasty in Africa and Spain, c. 1040-1147.

Alp Arslan: Seljuk Sultan of Khorassan, 1059-72.

Alpine Club (English): founded 1857.

Alps, The: crossed by Hannibal, 218 B.C.; by the Romans, 154 B.C.; by Napoleon, May, 1800; Mont Cenis, railway over, opened 1868, tunnel through, 1871; Simplon tunnel opened, 1906.

Alroy: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1833.

Alsace-Lorraine: ceded to Germany, 1871.
Alsatia (London): a sanctuary, 1241-1697.
Alton Locke: by Charles Kingsley, 1850.
Alzira: opera by Verdi; prod. 1845.
Amalfitan Code (maritime): promulgated c. 1095.
Amadeus (Count of Maurienne): I., 1048-72; (Counts of Savoy), II., 1108-48; III., 1233-53; IV. (or V., the Great), 1285-1323; V. (or VI., the Green Count), 1343-83; VII. (the Red Count), 1383-91; VIII. (afterwards Pope, as Felix V.), 1391-1434.
Amazing Marriage, The: novel by Meredith, pub. 1895.
Amazon, River: discovered by Vincente Yanez Pinzon, 1500; explored by Orellana, 1541.
Amboise, Conspiracy of: 1560.
——, **Convention of,** 1563; between Catherine de Medici and the Huguenots.
Amboyna: tragedy by Dryden, 1673.
Ambrosian Library: founded at Milan, 1609.
Ambrosius Aurelianus: Romano-British chief, c. 440.
Amelia: novel by Fielding, 1751.
Ahmenhotep, King of Egypt: I., c. 1666 B.C.; II., c. 1566 B.C.; III., c. 1500 B.C.; IV., c. 1466 B.C.
Amenities of Literature: by Isaac D'Israeli, 1841.
America: discovered by Columbus, 1492; mainland reached by Cabot, 1497.
American Independence, Declaration of: 4 July, 1776.
————————, **War of:** 1775-82.
——**-Japanese Treaty:** 1854; Japan opened Yokohama, Hakodaté, Kobe, and Nagasaki as free ports.
——**-Spanish Treaty.** Signed at Paris, 10 Dec., 1898.
———— **War:** see Spanish.
—— **War:** 1812-15, between Great Britain and U.S.A.
Amiens: 27 Nov., 1870; French defeated, and the town taken, by the Germans.
——, **Mise of:** 23 Jan., 1264; settlement between Louis IX. and Henry III.
——, **Peace of:** 25 Mar., 1802; between Great Britain and France.
Ampfing: 1 Dec., 1800; Austrians defeated the French.
Amphictyonic League: a federation of Greeks that lasted through Ancient Greek history from earliest times.
Amphitryon: comedy by Dryden, 1690.
Amsterdam: founded c. 1200.
Amurath, Sultan of Turkey: I., 1359-89; II., 1421-51; III., 1574-95; IV., 1623-40; V., May-Aug., 1876.

Anabaptists: originated in Germany c. 1510.
Anacletus, Pope: I., c. 83 (?)-91(?); II. (Anti-pope), 1130-8.
Anastasian Law: (against usurers) 506.
Anastasius, Pope: I., 398-402; II., 496-8; III., 911-3; IV., 1153-4.
Anastasius, Byzantine Emperor: I., 491-518; II., 713-6.
Anatomy of Melancholy: by Robert Burton, 1621.
Ancêtre, L': opera by Saint-Saëns, prod. 1906.
Ancient Mariner, The: by Coleridge, 1798.
Ancrum Moor: 27 Feb., 1545; the English defeated by the Scots.
Andrew, King of Hungary: I., 1046-60; II., 1205-35; III., 1290-1301.
Andronicus, Byzantine Emperor: I., 1183-5; II., 1282-1328 (?); III., 1328-41.
Angelic Brothers: Dutch Pietists of 16th cent.
Angevin Kings reigned in England, 1154-1216.
Angles: came from Angeln (Schleswig-Holstein) to England, c. 480 *et seqq.*
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, The, begins with legendary history and ends at 1154.
Anicetus, Pope: 154-66.
Anjou: a British possession, 1154-1204.
Anna Bolena: opera by Donizetti, prod. 1830.
Anna Ivanovna: Empress of Russia, 1730-40.
Anna Karénina: novel by Tolstoi, 1878.
Annals of the Parish: by John Galt, 1821.
Annam: became French protectorate, 1884.
Annates: England finally ceased paying to the Pope, 1559.
Anne (1665-1714): Queen Great Britain and Ireland, 1702-14.
Anne of Austria: Queen of France; regent, 1643-61.
Anne of Geierstein: novel by Scott, 1829.
"Annus Mirabilis": 1666; Dryden's poem pubd. (1667,
Antarctic Expeditions: Capt. Cook, 1772-3; D'Urville, 1839; Wilkes, 1839; Ross, 1841-2; the Chailenger, 1874; Larsen, 1893; the Belgica, 1897-9; Borchgrevink, 1898-1901; British Antarctic, 1901-1904; Shackleton, 1908-9; Amundsen, 1911-12; Capt. Scott, 1911-12. See also South Pole.
Anteros, Pope, 235-6.
Anthemius: Emperor of the West, 467-73.
Anthology, The Greek: see Greek.
Antiburghers: secessionists from the Scottish Church 1747-1820.

Anti-Corn Law League: inaugurated 1839.
Antigua (West Indies): discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by British, 1632.
Anti-Jacobin, The: issued from 20 Nov., 1797—9 July, 1798.
Antioch: taken by Crusaders, 1098; by Sultan of Egypt, 1268; became Turkish, 1516.
Antiochus, King of Syria: I., 280-261 B.C.; II., 261-247; III., 223-187; IV., 175-164; V., 164-162; VI., 162-160; VII., 137-128; VIII., 125-96; the last (XIII.) of this Seleucid dynasty reigned 69-65 B.C.
Antiquary: novel by Scott, 1816.
Antonines, Age of the: 138-180.
Antoninus Pius: Emperor of Rome, 138-161.
Antoninus' Wall: built from Forth to Clyde, c. 140.
Antony and Cleopatra: Shakespeare's tragedy, acted 1607; prtd. 1623.
Antrim: 7 June, 1798; Irish rebels defeated.
Antwerp: (1) 4 Nov., 1576; taken and sacked by the Spaniards ("The Spanish Fury"); (2) Dec., 1832; taken by the French.
Antwerp, Twelve Years' Truce of: signed 9 April, 1609.
Apollo Belvedere: discovered at Antium, Italy, 1503.
Apologie for Poetrie: by Sir Philip Sidney; written c. 1580; pubd. 1595.
Appeals, Act of: 1533.
Appian Way: from Rome to Brindisi; begun 312 B.C., finished c. 244 B.C.
Appius and Virginia: tragedy by Webster, pubd. 1654.
Appreciations: collection of essays by Walter Pater, pubd. 1889.
Apprentices, Statute of: 1563, repealed 1814.
Aquitaine: belonged to England, 1154-1453.
Arabi's Rebellion: 1881-2.
Arabian Nights: translated by Lane, 1840; John Payne, 1882-4; Sir Richard Burton (10 vols. and 5 supplementary), 1885-8.
Arbaces: founded the Median Empire, 876-48 B.C.
Arbela: 331 B.C., Alexander the Great defeated the Persians.
Arcades: masque by Milton, performed 1634; pubd. 1645.
Arcadia: written by Sir Philip Sidney, 1580; pubd. 1589.
Arcadius: Byzantine Emperor, 395-408.
Arc de Triomphe, Champs Elysées, Paris: begun by Napoleon, 1806; finished 1836.
Arch of Constantine, Rome: built 312.
—— **of Septimus Severus,** Rome: built 205.

Arch of Titus: Rome; built to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem, 71.

Archelaus, King of acedonia, 413-399 B.C.

Archidamus, King of Sparta: I., c. 630 B.C.; II., c. 469-327; III., 361-338.

Arcis-sur-Aube: 20-21 Mar., 1814; Napoleon forced to retreat before the Allies.

Arcola: 15-17 Nov., 1796; Napoleon defeated the Austrians.

Arcot: taken, and held against the French and natives, by Clive, 1751.

Arctic Expeditions: first recorded voyage by Other (Norwegian) c. 890; Erik the Red, c. 1000; Sir Hugh Willoughby (sighted Nova Zembla) 1553; Stephen Borough (discovered Kara Strait) 1556; Frobisher (in search of North-West Passage) 1576, 1578; Pet and Jackman 1580; John Davis 1585; Wm. Barendsz (discovered Spitzbergen) 1596; James Hall, 1605, 1606, 1612; Hy. Hudson 1607, (discovered Hudson Strait) 1610; Baffin 1616; Thomas Edge 1617; Luke Fox 1631; Gael Hamke (Dutch) 1654; Gillis (Dutch), 1707; Capt. Cook 1778; Wm. Scoresby 1806; John Ross 1818, 1829-33; Sir Wm. Edwd. Parry (in search of North-West Passage) 1819-20, 1821-3, 1824-5, (attempt to reach North Pole) 1827; Sir John Franklin 1819-22, 1825-7, 1845 (see also Franklin); Wm. Scoresby, junr. 1822; Clavering and Sabine 1823; Baron Wrangel 1824; F. W. Beechey 1826; Sir John Richardson 1826, (search for Franklin) 1847-9; Simpson and Dease 1838-9; John Rae (gained the £10,000 reward for information of Franklin), 1845-7; De Haven (Amer.) 1849; Austin and McClintock 1850-1; McClure and Collinson 1850-4; Kennedy and Bellot 1851-2; Sir E. Belcher 1852-4; Dr. Kane 1853-5; McClintock 1857-9; Dr. Hayes 1860-1; Carlsen 1863; Baron Nordenskiöld, 1868, 1878-9; Koldewey 1869; C. F. Hall 1871; Payer and Weyprecht (discovered Franz Josef Land) 1872; Nares Expedition 1875-6; De Long (Amer.) 1879-81; Greely (Amer.) 1881-4; Peary 1892-1899, 1900, 1905-6, 1909 (**reached the North Pole 6 April, 1909**); Nansen (the *Fram*) 1893-5; Jackson (Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition) 1894-7; André (ill-fated balloon attempt) 1897; Sverdrup 1898-1902; Duke of the Abruzzi 1900; Amundsen 1903-5; Wellman (unsuccessful dirigible air-ship attempt to reach North Pole) 1906-8; Erichsen 1906-7; Dr. F. A. Cook (reported that he reached the North Pole on 21 April, 1908) 1908.

Ardashir: founder of the Sassanian dynasty, reigned c. 212-242.
Arden of Feversham: anonymous tragedy, prtd. 1592.
Ardoin: King of the Lombards, 1002-13.
Areopagitica: by Milton, 1644.
Argand Lamp: invented c. 1782.
Argenis: romance by John Barclay, 1621.
Argentine, The: colonised by Spain, c. 1550; independence proclaimed 1816.
Ariane: opera by Massenet, prod. 1906.
Arians: heretical sect, 4th cent.
Arima, Rebellion of (Japan): 1658.
Aristophanes' Apology: by Browning, 1875.
Arklow: 10 June, 1798; defeat of Irish rebels.
Arkwright: cotton-spinning frame, patented 1769.
Armada, The Invincible: dispersed Aug., 1588.
Armagnac War: 1444; between Germany and Switzerland.
Armenian Massacres: 1895-96.
Armide: opera by Gluck; prod. 1777.
Arminians: Protest. sect; arose c. 1590.
Armstrong (breech-loading) gun: invented 1854.
Army and Navy Club, London: founded 1838.
Army Plot: 1641; an abortive attempt by Charles I. against the Parliament.
Arnulf: Emperor Holy Roman Empire, 896-9.
Arpad Dynasty: Hungarian rulers, 1000-1301.
Arras, Congress of: 1435. The first between European Powers.
——, **Treaty of:** (1) between the Armagnacs and Burgundians, 1414; (2) between Louis XI. and Maximilian I., 1482.
Arsacidæ: Parthian dynasty, c. 250 B.C.-226 A.D.
Artaxerxes, King of Persia: I., 465-425 B.C.; II., 405-361; III., 361-338.
Arthur, Chester A.: President of U.S.A., 1881-85.
——, **King:** semi-mythical; said to have reigned as a British King, c. 490-525.
Arthur's: London club, founded 1765.
Arundel Society: founded in London, 1849.
—— **Marbles:** presented by Thos. Howard, Earl of Arundel, to Oxford University, 1667.
Ascension Island: discovered by Portuguese, 1501; occupied by British, 1815.
Ascot: Queen Anne ordered a race-course to be made here in 1711; and attended the first meeting in Aug., 1711.

Ashanti Wars: (1) 1807; (2) 1824-26; (3) 1863; (4) 1871-72; (5) 1896, when Ashanti was finally annexed by Great Britain.

Ashbourne's Act, Lord: 1885; in aid of Irish tenant-farmers.

Ashburton Treaty: 9 Aug., 1842; between Great Britain and U.S.A.

Ashdown: 871; Alfred the Great defeated the Danes.

Ashmolean Museum: founded at Oxford by Elias Mole, 1679, and opened, 1682.

Asolando: Facts and Fancies: by Browning, 1889.

Aspern: 20-21 May, 1809; Napoleon defeated by the Austrians.

Assandune: 1016; defeat of Edmund Ironside by the Danes.

Assam: ceded to Great Britain, 1826.

Assassination Plot: Feb., 1696; an unsuccessful attempt against William III.

Assassins, The: Syrian military and religious order, founded c. 1090.

Assaye: 23 Sept., 1803; the Mahrattas defeated by Wellesley.

Assembly, National (French Revol.): 1789-91.

Assignation, The: comedy by Dryden, 1672.

Assignato: issued by French National Assembly, 1790; called in 1796.

Assize of Clarendon: 1166.

—— **of Northampton:** 1176.

Assizes, The Bloody: 1685; held in the West Country by Judge Jeffreys.

Associations Law (France): 1901; requiring the registration of religious associations.

Assuan Dam: see Nile Dam.

Astor Library: New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, 1854.

Astræa Redux: poem by Dryden, 1660.

Astrolabe, Treatise on: by Chaucer, c. 1591.

Astronomer Royal: office created 1675; John Flamsteed its first holder.

Astronomical Society of London, The Royal: founded 1820; chartered 1831.

Asturias: kingdom founded c. 718; joined with Leon, 10th cent.

Asurbanipal: King of Assyria, 668-626 B.C.

As You Like It: by Shakespeare, c. 1600; first prtd. 1623.

Atahualpa: Inca ruler of Peru, 1532.

Atalanta in Calydon: poem by Swinburne, 1864

Atbara: 8 April, 1898; defeat of the Mahdists by Kitchener.
Athanasian Creed: supposed to date from c. 350.
Athelstan: King of Wessex and Mercia, 925-40.
Athenæum: at Rome, built by Hadrian, A.D. 125. The London club, founded 1824, by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, Marquis of Londonderry, etc. The present London literary paper of this name first appeared in 1825, under the editorship of John Silk Buckingham.
Attainder, Bill of: first known use of 1321; last, 1697.
Atterbury's Plot: 1721; abortive Jacobite plot.
Attila: King of the Huns, 433-53; known as "The Scourge of God."
——: opera by Verdi, prod. 1846.
Auerstädt: 14 Oct., 1806; the Prussians defeated by the French.
Augsburg, Confession of: Lutheran creed, 1530.
——, **Diet of:** for settlement of German religious difficulties, 1530.
——, **Interim of:** 5 May, 1548.
——, **League of:** formed 9 July, 1686.
——, **Religious Peace of:** concluded 25 Sept., 1555.
——, **War of the League of:** 1688-97; France and Germany against Spain and Allies.
Augustus, Romulus: Roman Emperor of the West, 475-6.
——, **Caius Octavius:** Roman Emperor, 27 B.C.-14 A.D.
——, Elector of Saxony: I., 1553-86; II., 1694-1733; III., 1733-63.
Auld Lang Syne: song by Burns, c. 1789.
Auld Robin Gray: ballad by Lady Anne Barnard, 1772.
Aurelian: Emperor of Rome, 270-5.
Aureng-Zebe, or The Great Mogul: tragedy by Dryden, 1675.
Aurora Leigh: poem by Mrs. Browning, 1857.
Aurung Zeb: Emperor of India, 1658-1707.
Austerlitz: 2 Dec., 1805; Russians and Austrians defeated by the French.
Austin Friars: London; monastery founded 1253.
Australasian Federation: Bill for passed by Imperial Parliament, 1900; inaugurated 1 Jan., 1901.
Australia: discovered by the Dutch, 1606; coast explored by Capt. Cook, 1770-7.
Austrian Succession, War of the: 1740-8; Austria, Great Britain and the Netherlands against Prussia, France, Bavaria, Spain, etc.

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The: by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1858.
Avignon Captivity: 1309-77; the Popes lived at Avignon in the custody of France.
Avitus, Marcus Mæcilius: Emperor of the West, 455-6.
Ayenbite of Inwyt: by Dan Michel of Northgate, 1340.
Ayerst Hall (Cambridge): founded by Rev. Wm. Ayerst, 1884; dissolved, 1896.
Azores: occupied by Portugal, 1432.

B

Bab Ballads: by (Sir) W. S. Gilbert, 1868.
Baber: founder of the Mogul Empire; reigned 1494-1530.
Babington's Conspiracy: against Queen Elizabeth, 1585.
Babists: Persian Mohammedan sect, founded by Seyd Mohammed Ali about 1843.
Babylonian Captivity, The: 605 B.C.-536 B.C.
Badajos: captured by the French, Mar., 1811; by the British 6 April, 1812.
Baden, Treaty of: 7 Sept., 1714; between Germany and France.
Badminton Club, The: founded in London, 1876.
Badon, Mount: semi-mythical battle in which King Arthur defeated the Saxons, dated about 516.
Baedeker's: first guide-book pubd. 1830.
Baffin's Bay: discovered (by Wm. Baffin), 1615.
Bagdad: founded 762; flourished under the Abassides, notably Haroun-al-Rashid (786-809), 750-1258; fell into hands of Mongols, 1258.
Bahamas, The: first sighted by Columbus, 11 Oct., 1492.
Bajazet, Sultan of Turkey: I., 1389-1403; II., 1481-1512.
Baku: taken from Turkey by Russia, 1806.
Bakerian Lectures: established by Henry Baker, F.R.S., 1765.
Balaclava: 25 Oct., 1854; Russians defeated by British and Allies; the "Charge of the Light Brigade" took place.
Balaustion's Adventure: poem by Browning, 1871.
Balder: poem by Sydney Dobell, 1854.
—— **Dead:** poem by Matthew Arnold, 1855.

Baldwin: Emperor of the East; I., 1203-6; II., 1228-61.
—— King of Jerusalem; I., 1099-1118; II., 1118-31; III., 1143-62.
Baliol, John de: King of Scotland, 1292-6.
Ballarat: gold mines near, discovered 1851.
Balliol College: Oxford, founded c. 1265.
Ballo in Maschera, Un: opera by Verdi, prod. 1861.
Balloon: first ascent made by Francesco Mendoza, a Portuguese Jesuit, c. 1610; hydrogen first used in, by Robert and Charles at Paris, 1783; coal-gas used by Chas. Green, c. 1820; ascent of about 7 miles by Coxwell and Glaisher, at Wolverhampton, 5 Sept., 1862; attempt by André to reach the North Pole in, 1897.
Ballot Act: passed 1871.
Balmoral Castle: built 1853-5.
Baltic, Battle of the: 2 April, 1801; Nelson defeated the Danish fleet.
Baltimore: U.S.A., founded 1730.
Bampton Lectures: founded 1779.
Bangalore: taken by the British, 1791.
Bangor: University College, opened 18 Oct., 1884.
Bangorian Controversy: 1717.
Bank of England: founded by Wm. Paterson, 1694; present building designed by Sir J. Soane, 1788.
Bank Holidays Act: passed 25 May, 1871.
Bannatyne Club: founded by Sir Walter Scott, 1823; dissolved 1860.
Bannockburn: 24 June, 1314; Robt. Bruce and the Scots totally defeated the English.
Bar, Confederation of (Poland): 1768-72.
Barbados: colonised by British, 1625.
Barbares, Les: opera by Saint-Saëns; prod. 1901.
Barbarossa: Frederick I. of Germany (q.v.).
Barbiere di Siviglia, Il: operas by Paisiello, 1780; and Rossini, 1815.
—— **von Bagdad, Der:** opera by Cornelius, prod. 1858.
Barcelona: 3 Oct., 1705; captured by Earl of Peterborough.
——, **Treaty of:** (1) 1493, between France and Spain; (2) 1529, between the Holy Roman Empire and the Pope.
Bard, The: poem by Thos. Gray, 1758.
Barebone's Parliament: 4 July-12 Dec., 1653.
Barnaby Rudge: novel by Dickens, 1841.
Barnet: 14 April, 1471; defeat of Lancastrians by Yorkists.

Barometer: first made by Torricelli, 1643; aneroid invented by Vidi, 1843.
Baronets: rank instituted by James I., 1611.
Barons, Wars of the: 1263-5; Simon de Montfort and followers against Henry III.
Barons' Wars, The: poem by Drayton, 1596.
Barricades, Day of the: Parisian insurrections; (1) 12 May, 1588; (2) 26-27 Aug., 1648; (3) 27-30 July, 1830; (4) 23-26 June, 1848; (5) 2 Dec., 1851.
Barrier Treaty: 15 Nov., 1715; between Austria, Great Britain, and the Netherlands.
Barriers, Battle of the (Paris): French defeated by Allies, 30 Mar., 1814.
Barrow Strait: discovered by Sir W. E. Parry, 1819.
Barry Lyndon: novel by Thackeray, 1844.
Bar-sur-Aube: 27 Feb., 1814; French defeated by the Allies.
Bartholomew Fair (London): first held 1313; abandoned, 1855.
——————: comedy by Ben Jonson, 1614.
Barwalde, Treaty of: 13 Jan., 1631; between France and Sweden.
Basil: Byzantine Emperor; I., 867-886; II., 976-1025.
Basilicon Doron: treatise by James I. on divine right of kings, 1599.
Basiliscus: Emperor of the East, 475-7.
Basle, Confession of (Reformation): 1534.
——, **Council of** (Reformation): 1431-1449.
——, **Treaty of:** 5 April, 1795; between France and Prussia.
Bass's Strait: discovered by Geo. Bass, 1798.
Bassein (Burma): 19 May, 1852; taken by the British.
Bastien und Bastienne: opera by Mozart, prod. 1768.
Bastille, The: commenced 1370; taken by the revolutionary mob, 14 July, 1789, and razed to the ground by, 14 July, 1790.
Basutoland: became British Protectorate, 1868.
Bath, Order of the: instituted by Henry IV., 11 Oct., 1399.
Battersea Park (London): opened April, 1858.
Battle Abbey: founded by William I., 1067.
—— **of the Books, The:** prose satire by Swift, 1697.
—— **of the Giants** := Marignano (q.v.).
—— **of the Nations** := Leipzig (q.v.).
—— **of the Spurs:** (1) 1302; defeat of the French by the Flemings at Courtrai; (2) 1513, defeat of the French by the English at Guinegate.

Battle of the Standard: see Northallerton.
Baucis and Philemon: poem by Swift, 1707.
Bautzen: 20-21 May, 1813; Russians and Prussians defeated by Napoleon.
Baviad: poetical satire by Wm. Gifford, 1794.
Bayeux Tapestry: made by Normans to order of Bishop Odo, c. 1075.
Baylen, Capitulation of: 22 July, 1808; the French surrendered to the Spanish.
Bayonne, Treaty of: May, 1808; between Napoleon and Charles IV. of Spain.
—— **Decree:** issued by Napoleon, 17 April, 1808.
Bayreuth Festival: first held, 1876.
Beachy Head: 30 June, 1690; naval victory by French over English and Dutch.
Beaconsfield Administrations: Feb.-Dec., 1868; 1874-80.
Beagle, Voyage of the: 1831-6.
Beauchamp's Career: novel by Meredith, pubd. 1875.
Beaumont: 30 Aug., 1870; the Germans defeated the French.
Beauty Stone, The: opera by Sullivan, prod. 1898.
Beauvais Cathedral: begun 1225.
Beaux' Stratagem, The: comedy by Farquhar, 1707.
Bechuanaland: occupied by Great Britain, 1885; annexed to Cape Colony, 1895.
Bedlam: founded as a priory, c. 1247.
Bee, The: periodical by Goldsmith, Oct.-Nov., 1759.
Beefeaters, The: originated at coronation of Henry VII., 1485.
Beefsteak Club, London: founded c. 1708, dissolved 1867; new club with same name founded 1876.
Beggar's Opera, The: "cantata" by John Gay, 1728; music by Pepusch.
Behring Strait: discovered by Vitus Behring (a Dane), 1728.
Bela: King of Hungary: I., 1061-3; II., 1131-41; III., 1174-96; IV., 1235-70.
Belfort: 3 Nov., 1870-16 Feb., 1871; besieged by and surrendered to the Germans.
Belgium: present kingdom of, established 1831.
—— **Neutrality Treaty:** between Great Britain, France and Germany, 1870.
Belgrade: (1) Aug., 1717, taken from the Turks by the Austrians; (2) June, 1862, taken by the Turks (who restored it in 1869) from the Servians.
——, **Treaty of:** 18 Sept., 1739; between Russia, Austria and Turkey.

Belinda: novel by Maria Edgeworth, 1801.
Belisarius: Byzantine general; overran S. Europe and N. Africa, 529-59.
Belle's Stratagem: comedy by Mrs. Cowley, 1780.
Belleisle: the French fleet defeated by the British (1) 25 Oct., 1747; (2) 20 Nov., 1759; (3) 7 June, 1761; (4) 23 June, 1795.
Bells, The: stage-version by Leopold Lewis of Erckmann-Chatrian's "Le Juif Polonais," produced by Irving, 1871.
Belmont: 23 Nov., 1899; defeat of the Boers by British.
Benares, Treaty of: 1773; between the East India Company and the Vizier of Oude.
Benedict: Pope; I., 574-8; II., 684-5; III., 855-8; IV., 900-3; V., 964-5; VI., 972-3; VII., 975-84; VIII., 1012-24; IX., 1033-44; X. (anti-pope), 1058; XI., 1303-4; XII., 1334-42; XIII. (anti-pope), 1394-1409; XIV., 1740-58.
Benedictines: order established, 529; introduced into England, 600.
Bengal: East India Company's settlements first made, early in 17th cent.; became lieutenant-governorship, 1854.
Benhadad: King of Syria; I., c. 929-873 B.C.; II., c. 873-856; III., c. 856-839.
Ben Hur: romance by Lew(is) Wallace, 1880.
Bentinck's Act: (for the restriction of betting), 1845.
Benvenuto Cellini: opera by Berlioz, prod. 1838.
Beowulf: Anglo-Saxon epic, early 8th cent.
Benares: founded c. B.C. 1200 (?); ceded to East India Company, 1775.
Berengarius: King of Italy; I., 888-924; II., 950-61.
Beresina: 28 Nov., 1812; the Russians inflicted great loss on the retreating French under Napoleon.
Bergara, Convention of: 31 Aug., 1839; surrender of the Carlists.
Bergerac, Treaty of: 1577, between Huguenots and Roman Catholics.
Bergues: unsuccessfully besieged by British, 1793.
Berkeley Castle: founded c. 1070; Edward II. murdered at, 1327.
Berlin Conference: June-July, 1878; between the European states for settlement of the Balkan Peninsula. The Treaty was signed 13 July, 1878.
—— **Decrees:** issued by Napoleon, Nov., 1806.
—— **Memorandum, The:** 13 May, 1876; issued by Austria, Russia, and Germany for reforms in Turkey.

Berlin, Royal Library of: founded 1661.
—— **Treaty:** see Berlin Conference.
——, **University of:** founded 1810.
Bermudas: discovered by Juan Bermudez c. 1522; settled by English, 1611.
Bernadotte: see Charles XIV. of Sweden.
Bethlehem, Synod of: 1672; Calvinism and Lutheranism condemned by the Orthodox Greek Church.
Betrothed, The: novel by Scott, 1825.
Beverley Minster: built in 13th and 14th cents.
Bhutan: a part of annexed by Great Britain, 1865.
Bianchi and Neri: opposing Guelph factions, c. 1290-1302.
Biberach: (1) 2 Oct., 1796; Austrians defeated by French; (2) 9 May, 1800; Austrians again defeated by French.
Bible, The: first complete English version by Miles Coverdale, printed 4 Oct., 1535; authorised version, 1611; revised version, N.T. pub. 17 May, 1881; O.T. pub. 19 May, 1885.
Bibliothèque Nationale: Paris; probably the largest library in the world; founded c. 1350.
Bidassoa, Passage of the: 7 Oct., 1813; defeat of French by Wellington.
Big Ben: bell in clock-tower, Westminster; cast 1858.
Biglow Papers: two series by Jas. Russell Lowell, 1848, '67.
Bilbao: unsuccessfully besieged by Carlists in 1835, '36, and '74.
Bill of Rights: passed 1689.
Billingsgate Market: established 1559.
Birkenhead, The: wrecked off Cape of Good Hope, 26 Feb., 1852.
Birmingham Festival: (triennial, musical); established 1768.
—— **University:** founded (as "Mason's College") by Sir Josiah Mason, 1875; became the University, 1900.
Bishop Blougram's Apology: by Browning, 1855.
Bishops, Trial of the Seven: 1688.
Bismarck (1815-98): Chancellor of the German Empire, 1871-90.
Black Arrow, The: novel by Stevenson, pub. 1888.
—— **Assizes:** Oxford, 1577 (jail-fever prevalent).
—— **Death, The:** spread over Europe, 1348-51, reached England, 1349.
—— **Dwarf, The:** novel by Scott, 1816.

Black-eyed Susan: (1) ballad by Gay, 1720; (2) comedy by Douglas Jerrold, 1829.
Blackfriars: see Dominican Order.
—— **Bridge:** the first built 1760-9; demolished 1864; foundation stone of new one laid, 20 July, 1865; opened by Queen Victoria, 6 Nov., 1869.
Blackheath: 22 June, 1497; the Cornish rebels under Flammock defeated by the troops of Henry VII.
Black Hole of Calcutta: 20-21 June, 1756.
—— **Sea Treaty:** 1871; between Great Britain, France, Austria, Turkey and Russia.
—— **Watch, The:** first raised, 1725.
Blanketeers: meeting of at Manchester, 10 Mar., 1817.
Bleak House: novel by Dickens, 1853.
Blenheim: 13 Aug., 1704; Marlborough, and Allies, defeated the French and Bavarians.
—— **Palace:** built by Vanbrugh, 1705-6.
Bloemfontein Conference: May-June, 1899; an abortive attempt peaceably to settle the questions between Great Britain and the Transvaal.
—— **Convention:** 1854; independence of Orange Free State recognized.
Blood, Circulation of the: discovered by Harvey, 1628.
"Blood, Council of": organized by Alva in the Netherlands 1567.
Bloody Assizes: see Assizes.
Bloomsbury Gang, The: Duke of Bedford's political followers, c. 1790.
Blore Heath: 23 Sept., 1459; defeat of Lancastrians by Yorkists.
Blot in the Scutcheon, A: tragedy by Browning, 1843.
Blue-Coat School: see Christ's Hospital.
Blue-Stocking Clubs: held in London by literary (and other) ladies c. 1750, and after.
Boadicea: Queen of the Iceni (tribe of Eastern Britain); d. 60 A.D.
Bodleian Library (Oxford): established 1445; re-established and endowed by Sir Thos. Bodley, 1597-1602.
Bœotian Confederacy: extended from early times to B.C. 146.
Boer War: (1) Dec., 1880-Mar., 1881; the Boers gained from Great Britain acknowledgment of their independence under suzerainty; (2) Oct., 1899-31 May, 1902; resulted in the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State by Great Britain.
Bogota: founded by Spaniards, 1538.

Bohème, La: operas by Puccini, 1896; and Leoncavallo, 1897.
Bohemia: joined to Austria, 1526.
Bohemian Brethren: branch of the Hussites (q.v.), 15th-17th cent.
—— **Girl, The:** opera by Balfe, prod. 1843.
Bois de Boulogne (Paris): laid out as public park, 1853.
Bokhara: war with Russia, 1865-8.
Bold Stroke for a Husband, A: comedy by Mrs. Cowley, 1783.
———— **Wife, A:** comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, 1718.
Boleyn, Ann: b. 1507; m. Henry VIII., 1533; executed 19 May, 1536.
Bolivia: independence gained, 1825.
Bollandists: founded by Johann Bolland (1596-1665), 1643.
Bolton Castle: Mary Queen of Scots imprisoned at, 1568-9.
Bombay: occupied by Portuguese c. 1530; ceded to English, 1661.
Bonaparte: see Napoleon.
Bondman, The: (1) tragedy by Massinger, 1623; (2) opera by Balfe, 1846; (3) novel by Hall Caine, 1890.
Bonduca: tragedy by Fletcher, 1619.
Bon Gaultier Ballads: by W. E. Aytoun and (Sir) Theodore Martin, 1845.
Boniface, Pope: I. (St.) 418-22; II., 530-2; III. c. 607; IV., 608-15; V., 619-25; VI., 896 (?); VII., 974-5, 984-5; VIII., 1294-1303; IX., 1389-1404.
Bonin Islands: discovered by Japan, 1593; annexed by her, 1880.
Book of the Duchess, The: poem by Chaucer, c. 1369.
—— **of Martyrs:** by John Foxe, first edn., 1563.
—— **of Snobs, The:** papers by Thackeray; first issued in "Punch," 1843.
Boomplaats: 29 Aug., 1848; the Boers defeated by the British.
Boothia Felix: discovered by Sir John Ross, 1830.
Borghese Palace (Rome): built c. 1590.
Borgia Rodrigo: Pope Alexander VI. (q.v.).
Borneo: visited by Portuguese c. 1518.
——, **British North:** became British protectorate, 1881.
Borodino: 7 Sept., 1812; indecisive battle between Napoleon (who gained the advantage) and the Russians.
Borough, The: poem by Geo. Crabbe, 1810

Boroughbridge: 16 Mar., 1332; defeat of Earl of Lancaster by Edward II.
Boscobel: Charles II. concealed himself at, Sept., 1651.
Boston (Mass.): founded by Winthrop and English colonists, 1630; besieged by Washington, 1775-6; evacuated by British, 17 Mar., 1776.
"—— Tea Party": 16 Dec., 1773.
Bosworth Field: 22 Aug., 1485; Richard III. (who was slain) defeated by the Earl of Richmond (who became Henry VII.).
Botany Bay: visited by Capt. Cook, 1770; convicts first sent there, 1787; abandoned as penal settlement, 1853.
Bothwell: tragedy by Swinburne, 1874.
—— Bridge: 22 June, 1679; Covenanters defeated by Monmouth.
Boulangists: French democrats; followers of Georges Ernest Boulanger (1837-91); at height of power 1889.
Boulogne: July-Sept., 1544; besieged and captured by the English; restored to France, 1550.
Bounty Mutiny, The: 1789.
Bourbon Dynasty: reigned in France, 1589-1830 (1793-1814 excepted); and in Spain, 1700 to the present time (1808-14, and 1868-75 excepted).
Bourignonists: Quietist sect founded by Antoinette Bourigno (1616-80).
Box and Cox: farce by John Morton, 1847.
Boxers: Chinese political party; suppressed by European Powers, 1900.
Boyle Lectures: founded by Robert Boyle, 1692.
Boy Scouts: founded by Gen. Baden-Powell, 1908.
Boys' Brigade: founded in 1884.
Boyne: 1 July, 1690; defeat of James II. by William III.
Bracebridge Hall: essays by Washington Irving, 1822.
Braddock Down: 19 Jan., 1643; the Parliamentarians defeated by the Royalists.
Bradshaw Society: founded 1890.
Bradshaw's Railway Guide: first pubd., Dec., 1841.
Braganza Dynasty: reigned in Portugal from 1640 to 1910; and in Brazil, 1825-89.
Brandywine: 11 Sept., 1777; the Americans defeated by the British.
Brasenose College (Oxford): founded c. 1509.
Brazil: discovered by Pinzon, 1500, and colonized by Portugal; independence proclaimed, 1822; empire set up, 1825; empire overthrown, 1889; United States of Brazil formed, 1891.

Breda, Compromise of: 1566; between Catholics and Protestants of the Netherlands.
——, **Declaration of:** by Charles II., 1660.
——, **Peace of:** 1667; between England, Holland, France and Denmark.
Brentford: 12 Nov., 1642; defeat of the Parliamentarians by Royalists.
Breslau: 22 Nov., 1757; the Austrians defeated the Prussians.
——, **Peace of:** 11 June, 1742; between Austria and Prussia.
Bretigny, Peace of: 8 May, 1360; between England and France.
Brian Boru: King of Munster, 978-1014; overlord of Ireland, 1002-14.
Bridal of Triermain, The: poem by Scott, 1813.
Bride of Abydos, The: poem by Byron, 1813.
—— **of Lammermoor, The:** novel by Scott, 1819.
Bridewell: used as prison till 1863.
Bridge of Sighs (Venice): built 1597.
Bridgewater Canal: constructed 1759-61.
—— **Treatises:** published 1833-6.
Brienne: 30 Jan., 1814; defeat of the Russians by Napoleon.
Brisbane: founded 1823; a penal colony till 1842; capital of Queensland, 1859.
Bristol: taken by Prince Rupert, 1643; by the Parliamentarians, 1645.
Bristowe Merchant, The: play by Ford and Dekker, [1624.
——, **Tragedy, The:** a "Rowley" poem, by Chatterton, 1772.
Britannia Tubular Bridge: built across the Menai Strait, 1846-50.
British Association for the Advancement of Science: established 1831.
—— **East Africa Company:** charter issued, 1888; surrendered to the Government, 1895.
—— **East India Company:** see East.
—— **Honduras:** settled from Jamaica c. 1680; a British Crown Colony since 1870.
—— **Museum:** nucleus of collections formed by Sir Hans Sloane, whose library, curios, etc., were bought by the nation, 1753, and deposited at Montague House. Present building was erected on same site and opened in 1847. The Natural History collections were removed in 883 to the branch at South Kensington, built 1873-80 (Alf. Waterhouse, architect).

British South Africa Company: charter issued, 1889.
Broad Bottom Administration: the Pelham coalition, 1744-54.
Brompton Oratory: built 1880-82.
Bronkhurst Spruit: 20 Dec., 1880; the British defeated by the Boers.
Brook Farm Association: founded in Massachusetts, 1841; dissolved, 1847.
Brooklands Motor Track: opened in 1907.
Brooklyn: 27 Aug., 1776; Americans defeated by the British.
—— **Bridge:** begun 1867; completed 1884.
Brooks's: London club, founded 1764.
Brownists: Puritan sect founded by Robt. Browne, c. 1590.
Brunanburgh: 937; defeat of the Danes and Scottish allies by Æthelstan.
Brussels Conference: 1876; between the European Powers for discussion of Central African questions.
Buchanan, James: U.S.A. President, 1857-61.
Buckingham Palace (London): bought by George III., 1764; rebuilt by John Nash, 1825-7; east front added by Edw. Blore, 1846.
Buddha: founder of Buddhism, lived probably c. 560-475 B.C.
Buenos Ayres: site visited by Cabot, 1526; city founded by Spaniards, 1535.
Bulgarian Atrocities: aroused great indignation, 1876.
Bull Run: the Federals defeated by the Confederates (1) 21 July, 1861; (2) 30 Aug., 1862.
Bulwer-Clayton Treaty: 1850; between Great Britain and U.S.A.
Bunker's Hill: 17 June, 1775; defeat of the Americans by the British.
Buren, Martin Van: see Van Buren.
Burgundian Dynasty: reigned in Portugal, 1095-1383.
Burlington Arcade (Piccadilly): built 1819.
—— **House** (Piccadilly): built c. 1664; rebuilt (for Richard, Lord Burlington), 1743; present building erected, 1868-74; Royal Academy's Exhibition first held here 3 May, 1869.
Burma: annexed to British India, 1886.
Burmese Wars: (1) 1824-6; (2) 1852.
Burnt Candlemas: Jan., 1356; a raid on lowland Scotland by Edward III.
Busaco: 27 Sept., 1810; the British defeated the French.
Bye Plot: 1603; against James I

Byzantine Empire: = Eastern Empire (q.v.).
Byzantium: founded 7th cent. B.C.; taken by Constantine the Great and re-named Constantinople, 323.

C

Cabal, The: held office, 1667-73.
Cade's Rebellion: May-June, 1450.
Cadiz: 19 April, 1587; the town blockaded and the Spanish fleet destroyed by Drake.
Cæsar, Caius Julius: (100-44 B.C.); Roman dictator, 49-45 B.C.
Cain, a Mystery: poetical drama by Byron, 1821.
Cairo: founded by Fatimites c. 970; taken by Turks, 1517; occupied by Napoleon, 1798-1801; scene of massacre of Mamelukes, 1811; occupied by Britith, 1882.
Caius College: see Gonville and Caius.
Calais: (1) Aug., 1346-Aug., 1347, besieged and captured by Edward III.; (2) 1-8 Jan., 1558, taken from the English by the Duke of Guise.
Calcutta: 20 June, 1756; surrendered to Surajah Dowlah after a four days' attack; re-taken by Clive, 1757; see also Black Hole.
Caleb Williams: novel by Wm. Godwin, 1794.
Calendar: the Julian introduced by Julius Caesar, 46 B.C.; Gregorian, by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582; the latter adopted in England, 1751.
Caliban upon Setebos: poem by Browning, 1864.
California: visited by Drake, 1579; the "gold rush," 1848-51, *et seqq.*
Caligula: Emperor of Rome, 37-41 A.D.
Calixtus, Pope: I., 218-23; II., 1119-24; III., 1455-8.
Call to the Unconverted: work by Richard Baxter pub. 1657.
Cambray, League of: 1508-16; the Pope, the Emperor, France, and Aragon against Venice.
——, Peace of: 5 Aug., 1529; between France and the Holy Roman Empire.
Cambridge University: founded before the 12th cent.; recognized by Henry III., 1231. See also names of separate Colleges.
Cambuskenneth: 11 Sept., 1297; the English defeated by the Scots under Wallace. Also called the Battle of Stirling.
Camden Society: founded 1838.

Cameronians, The: raised by the Covenanters, 1689.
Camlan: semi-mythical battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, dated c. 525.
Campbellites: Scottish dissenting sect, founded by Rev. John McLeod Campbell, 1831.
Camperdown: 11 Oct., 1797; defeat of the Dutch fleet by the British.
Campo Formio, Treaty of: 1797; between France and Austria.
Camulodunum (the modern Colchester): 43; the Britons under Caractacus defeated by the Romans.
Canada: discovered by Cabot, 24 June, 1497; French settlement formed, 1524; evacuated by French and left to entire possession of British, 1763; unsuccessfully attacked by Americans during Revolution; Act giving constitution passed, 1774.
Canadian Pacific Railway: opened, 1886.
Canary Islands: acquired by Spain in 15th cent.
Cancer Hospital (Brompton): founded by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, 1859.
Candide: novel by Voltaire, 1759.
Cannæ: 216 B.C.; the Romans severely defeated by the Carthaginians.
Canonization: recognized by Pope Leo III., 800.
Canossa: submission by the Emperor, Henry IV., to Pope Gregory VII., at, Jan., 1077.
Cantacuzene: Byzantine Emperor, 1347-54.
Canterbury Cathedral: present building erected, 1174-84; central tower, c. 1495.
—— **College** (Oxford): founded by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1362; merged in Cardinal College (afterwards Christ Church), 1525.
—— **Tales:** by Chaucer, c. 1360-88; first printed, c. 1475 (Caxton).
—— **Treaty of:** see Falaise.
Canton: became a treaty-port, 1842.
Canute: Danish King of England, 1014-35.
Cape Breton: ceded by France to Great Britain, 1763; united to Nova Scotia, 1820.
—— **Coast Castle:** taken by British from Portuguese, 1664.
—— **Colony:** settled by Dutch, 1651; has belonged to Great Britain since 1806.
—— **Town:** founded by Dutch, 1651.
—— **Horn:** discovered by Schouten (Dutch), 1616.
—— **of Good Hope:** discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz (Portuguese), 1487; rounded by Vasco da Gama, 1497.

Cape Verde Islands: discovered by Antonio de Noli (Genoese), c. 1450.
Capetian Dynasty: reigned in France, 987-1328.
Capua: 212 B.C.; taken from Carthage by Rome.
Capuchins: an order of Franciscans; founded in Italy by Matteo di Bassi, 1528.
Caracalla: Emperor of Rome, 211-17.
Caractacus: a British King of the Trinobantes (district of East Anglia), c. 50 A.D.
Carbisdale: 27 April, 1650; defeat of the Royalists by Parliamentarians.
Carbonari: Neapolitan secret society against Murat and the French; flourished 1808-30.
Cardinal College: see Christ Church.
Carlist Wars: in favour of Don Carlos (1788-1855), Pretender to the Spanish throne, and his successors (1) 1833-40; (2) 1860; (3) 1873-6.
Carlovingian Dynasty: reigned in France, 751-987; in Germany, 752-911; in Italy, 774-961.
Carlton Club, The (London): founded 1832.
Carmelites (White Friars): founded by Berthold, c. 1156; established in England, 1240.
Carmen: opera by Bizet, prod. 1875.
Carnot, F. Sadi: President of the French Republic, 1887-1894.
Carthage: 152-146 B.C., besieged, taken, and devastated by the Romans; colonised from Rome, c. 29 B.C.; taken by Vandals, 439, and by Belisarius, 533; destroyed by Turks, c. 697.
Carus, Marcus Aurelius: Emperor of Rome, 282-3.
Carthusians: founded by St. Bruno at Chartreuse, 1084; came to England c. 1180. See Charterhouse.
Casabianca: the subject of Mrs. Hemans' poem (1829), perished in his ship, *L'Orient*, at the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug., 1798.
Casa Guidi Windows: poem by Mrs. Browning, 1851.
Case is Altered, The: comedy by Ben Jonson, 1599.
Casimir, King of Poland: I., 1040-58; II., 1177-94; III., 1333-70; IV., 1447-92.
Cassel: defeat of Philip the Fair of France by Robert the Friesian, 1071; defeat of the Flemings by Philip VI., 1328; defeat of William of Orange by the French, 1677.
Cassivellaunus: British ruler in the S. Midlands, c. 50 A.D.
Caste: play by T. W. Robertson, 1867.
Castillon: 17 July, 1453; defeat of the English by the French.

Castle Dangerous: novel by Scott, 1831.
—— **of Indolence, The:** poem by Jas. Thomson, 1748.
—— **of Otranto, The:** romance by Horace Walpole, 1765.
—— **Rackrent:** novel by Maria Edgeworth, 1800.
—— **Spectre, The:** play by M. G. ("Monk") Lewis, 1797.
Catacombs (Rome): used as places of worship and burial (and probably formed) by the early Christians; re-discovered by labourers, 1578.
Cateau-Cambrésis: 17 and 26 April, 1794; Austrians defeated by the French.
——, **Treaty of:** April, 1559; between England, France, and Spain.
Catechisms: said to have been compiled in the 8th and 9th cents.; Luther's pub. 1520, 1529; Catechism of the Church of England, pub. 7 Mar., 1549, in first Prayer Book of Edward VI.; Catechism of the Council of Trent, pub. 1566; those of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 1647, 1648.
Catherine, Empress of Russia; I., 1725-7; II., 1762-96.
—— **of Aragon:** (1485-1536); Queen of Henry VIII., 1509-33.
—— **of Braganza:** (1638-1705); Queen of Charles II., 1662-85.
—— **of Valois:** (1401-38); Queen of Henry V. of England, 1420-22.
Catholic Emancipation Act: passed April, 1829.
——— **Relief Acts:** passed 1791, 2, 3, 1803.
Catiline's Conspiracy: tragedy by Ben Jonson, 1611.
Cato Street Conspiracy: 1820; against the Government.
Caudine Forks: 321 B.C.; surrender of the Romans to the Samnites.
Cavalleria Rusticana: opera by Mascagni, prod. 1890.
Cavendish College (Cambridge); founded 1873, reconstituted 1888.
Cawnpore: held by the British, 6-24 June, 1857; inhabitants massacred by mutineers, 27 June-15 July; the town retaken by British (Sir Colin Campbell), 6 Dec.
Caxton, William: see Printing.
Caxtons, The: novel, by Bulwer Lytton, 1848.
Ceawlin: King of the West Saxons, 560-91.
Cedar Creek: 19 Oct., 1864; defeat of the Confederates by Federals.

Cedar Mountain: 9 Aug., 1862; defeat of Federals by Confederates.
Celebes: taken from Portugal by Holland, 1660.
Celestine, Pope: I., 422-32; II., 1143-4; III., 1191-8; IV., 22 Sept-18 Oct., 1241; V., July-Dec., 1294.
Cendrillon: opera by Nicolo, prod. 1810; and by Massenet, 1899.
Cenis, Mont: see Alps.
Census: first taken in England, 1801.
Cenwalh: King of the West Saxons, 643-72.
Cerdic: King of the West Saxons, 519-34.
Cetewayo, Rebellion of: 1878-9.
Ceylon: taken by British from Dutch, 1795; ceded to Great Britain, 1802.
Chalcedon, Council of: 451; Eutychan heresy condemned.
Chalgrove: 18 June, 1643; skirmish between Parliamentarians and Royalists; Hampden slain.
Challenger Expedition: 1872-6.
Chalons: 451; defeat of Attila and Huns by Aetius.
Champ-de-Mars, Massacres of: 17 July, 1791.
Champs Elysées (Paris); acquired by the Crown, 1616; given to the city, 1828.
Channel, English: swum by Capt. Webb (Dover-Calais), 24 Aug., 1875 (23¾ hours); and by T. W. Burgess (Sth. Foreland-Cape Grisnez), 6 Sept., 1911 (22½ hrs.)
—— **Tunnel:** proposed c. 1802; tunnel for a railway on the bed of the sea proposed 30 Aug., 1869; various other schemes up to 1876, when boring was begun at Sangatte, near Calais; Channel Tunnel Co. registered, 1879; excavations begun near Dover, 1882; stopped by Government, 1882; several Bills in favour of the tunnel since rejected; the most recent proposal being voted against 20-22 Nov., 1907.
Chantrey Bequest: made by Sir Francis Chantrey, 1841.
Charge of the Light Brigade: (see Balaclava), Tennyson's poem, pub. 9 Dec., 1854.
Charing Cross Hospital: first stone laid 1831.
—— **Cross Monument:** erected 1865.
—— **Cross Station:** opened 1864.
Charlemagne: b. c. 742; King of the Franks, 768; crowned Emperor, 800; d. 814.
Charles: King of England; I., 1625-49; II., 1660-85.
—— : King of France: (see Charlemagne); I., 840, crowned Emperor (II)., 875, d. 877; II., 876, crowned Emperor (III)., 881, d. 888; III., 893-929; IV.. 1322-

28; V, 1364-80; VI., 1380-1422; VII., 1422-61; VIII., 1483-98; IX., 1560-74; X., 1824-30.
—— : Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I. (see Charlemagne), II. (see Charles I. of France); III. (see Charles II. of France); IV., 1347-78; V. (I. of Spain, 1516), 1519-58; VI., 1711-40; VII., 1742-45.
—— : King of Spain; I. (see Charles V., Emperor); II., 1665-1700; III., 1759-88; IV., 1785-1819.
——, King of Sweden (I.-VI. are purely mythological); VII., 1161-7 (?); VIII., 1448-70; IX., 1604-11; X. (Gustavus), 1654-60; XI., 1660-97; XII., 1697-1718; XIII., 1809-18 (and of Norway, 1814-18); XIV. (Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway), 1818-44; XV. (Sweden and Norway), 1859-72.
—— **of Anjou**, King of Naples and Sicily, 1266-85.
—— **the Bad**, King of Navarre, 1349-87.
—— **the Bold**, Duke of Burgundy, 1466-77.
—— **Emmanuel**, King of Sardinia; I., 1730-73; II., 1796-1802.
—— **the Good**, Duke of Savoy, 1504-53.
—— **Martel**, Duke of Austrasia, 715-41.

Charleston: 6 April, 1863-18 Feb., 1865; besieged and blockaded by Federals, to whom the Confederate garrison surrendered.

Charlottenburg: the royal palace commenced, 1699.

Charterhouse (London); monastery founded by Carthusians, 1371; suppressed, 1537; bought for use as a school, 1611; school removed to Godalming, 1872.

Chartist Riots: in London and other towns, 1839, '42 and '48.

Chartres: taken by the Germans, Oct., 1870.

Chartreuse, La Grande: headquarters of the Carthusians; founded by St. Bruno, c., 1084; and evacuated by order of the French Government, 1907.

Chassepot rifle: invented by Antoine Alphonse Chassepot, 1868.

Chastelard: tragedy by Swinburne, pub. 1865.

Chatham: attacked by the Dutch under De Ruyter, 1667; dockyard founded by Queen Elizabeth.

Chatsworth: Duke of Devonshire's palace begun, 1688.

Chatterton: opera by Leoncavallo, prod. 1896.

Chaucer Society: founded by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, 1867.

Chaumont, Treaty of: 9 Mar., 1814; between Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia against Napoleon.

Chautauquan Literary and Scientific Circle: founded by the Methodist Episcopalians of the United States, 1878.

Chefoo Convention: 1876; between Great Britain and China.
Chelsea Hospital: for disabled soldiers; founded by Charles II., 1682.
Cheltenham College: founded 1841; Ladies' College, 1854.
Chemulpo: 8 Feb., 1904; naval victory of Japanese over Russians.
Cherasco, Armistice of: 29 April, 1796; between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia.
——, **Treaty of:** 6 April, 1631; between Richelieu and Ferdinand II., confirming the Treaty of Ratisbon (q.v.).
Cherbourg: bombarded by the British, 1758.
Cheriton: 29 Mar., 1644; defeat of Royalists by Parliamentarians.
Cherubin: opera by Massenet, prod. 1905.
"Chesapeake": see "Shannon."
Chevy Chace: see Otterburn.
Chicago: destroyed by fire, 8-10 Oct., 1871.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage: by Byron; cantos I. and II. pubd. 1811; III., 1816; IV., 1817.
Childebert: King of the Franks; I., 511-58; II., 575-85.
Childeric: King of the Franks, c. 458-81.
Chili: settled by the Spaniards, 1540 and following years; independence proclaimed, 12 Feb., 1818.
Chillianwallah: 13 Jan., 1849; defeat of the Sikhs by British.
Chilperic: King of Neustria, 561-84.
Chiltern Hundreds: acceptance as Stewards of by retiring members of Parliament first came into use c. 1750.
China, Great Wall of: built in 3rd cent. B.C.
—— **Republic** proclaimed, Mar., 1912.
Chingleput: taken by Clive, 1752.
Chino-British Wars: (1) April, 1839-March, 1841; (2) Oct., 1855-May, 1858; (3) Taeping Rebellion, 1850-65; (4) Boxer outbreak, 1900.
—— **Japanese War:** 31 July, 1894-16 April, 1895.
Chimney Tax (Hearth Money): imposed 1662; abolished 1689.
Chitral Campaign: 3 Mar.-18 April, 1895; Chitral rebellion suppressed by British.
Chloroform: first used as anæsthetic, 1847.
Chotusitz: see Czaslau.
Chouans, War of the: see Vendée, La.
——, **Les:** novel by Balzac, 1829.

Christ Church (Oxford): founded by Cardinal Wolsey (as Cardinal College), 1525; refounded by Henry VIII. (as Christ Church), 1546.

Christabel: by Coleridge; first pub. 1816; written part 1.) 1798; (part 2) 1800.

Christ's College (Cambridge): founded as a school by Wm. Bingham, 1439; re-founded by Margaret Beaufort, 1505.

Christ's Hospital: founded by Edward VI., 1552; school removed from London to Horsham, 1902; old buildings demolished and new Post Office buildings commenced, 1903.

Christian, King of Denmark: I., 1448-81; II. (the Great; King of Denmark and Norway), 1513-23; III., 1534-59; IV., 1588-1648; V., 1670-99; VI., 1730-46; VII., 1766-1808; VIII. (King of Denmark only), 1839-48; IX., 1863-1906.

—— **Era:** its use introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, a monk, 516.

—— **Scientists:** founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy (Boston, U.S.A.), 1885.

Christiania: founded by Christian IV., 1624.

Christina: Queen of Sweden, 1632-1654 (abdicated).

Christmas Carol, The: by Chas. Dickens, 1843.

Chronicles of the Canongate: by Scott; 1st series, 1827; 2nd, 1828.

—— **Schönberg-Cotta Family:** by Mrs. Charles, 1863.

Chrononhotonthologos: burlesque by Henry Carey, 1734.

Church Lads' Brigade: founded in 1891.

Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea: novel by Chas. Johnstone, 1760.

Chrysopolis: 18 Sept., 323; defeat of the Byzantine army by Constantine the Great.

Chunar, Treaty of: between the British and the Nabob of Oude, 1781.

Cid, The: the national hero of Spain, lived c. 1040-1099. The "Romances of the Cid" (anonymous Spanish poem) was written c. 1200; Corneille's tragedy, "Le Cid," was produced in 1636, and Massenet's opera in 1885.

Cinq-Mars: opera by Gounod, prod. 1877.

——, **Conspiracy of:** against Richelieu, 1642.

Cintra, Convention of: 30 Aug., 1808, between Great Britain and France.

Circumnavigation of the World: by Sir Francis Drake, 1577-80; by Capt. Cook, 1768-71.

City of Dreadful Night: Thomson's poem pubd. 1874; Kipling's story of this name, 1891.

—— **of London Cemetery:** consecrated 1841.

———— **School:** founded 1834.

Ciudad Rodrigo: 8-18 Jan., 1812; besieged and taken by Wellington.

Civil War, English: between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, 1642-57.

———, **American:** see Secession, War of.

Civilization in England, History of: by Henry Thos. Buckle, 2 vols., 1857-61.

Clan-na-Gael: Irish Fenian brotherhood, founded 1881.

Clare College (Cambridge): founded by Rich. Badew, 1326; re-founded by Elizabeth, Countess of Clare, 1359.

Clarendon Code: four Acts (Corporation, Conventicle, Five-Mile, and Uniformity Acts), against Nonconformists, 1661-5.

——, **Constitutions of:** laws limiting the powers and jurisdiction of the Church in England, 1164.

—— **Press:** the building erected by Vanbrugh, 1711-13, and partly paid for with the profits of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion" (1702-4).

Clarissa Harlowe: by Samuel Richardson, 1748.

Clement: Pope; I., d. c. 100; II., 1046-7; III., 1187-91; IV., 1265-8; V., 1305-14; VI., 1342-52; VII., 1523-34; VIII., 1592-1605; IX., 1667-9; X., 1670-6; XI., 1700-21; XII., 1730-40; XIII., 1758-69; XIV., 1769-74. There were three Antipopes of this name, III., 1080; VII., 1378; and VIII., 1424-29.

Clementine League: between Pope Clement VII., France, Milan, and Venice, against the Emperor Charles V.; also called the Holy League of Cognac, 1527.

Cleopatra: Queen of Egypt, B.C. 51-30.

Cleopatra's Needle: erected by Thothmes III. at Heliopolis, c. 1600 B.C.; taken to Alexandria by Augustus c. 23 B.C.; acquired for Great Britain, 1831; eventually brought to London, 20 Jan., 1878, and erected on Thames Embankment, 12 Sept., 1878. Another monolith which has the same name was taken to New York and erected in Central Park shortly after.

Clermont, Council of: 1095; proclamation of 1st Crusade by Urban II.

Cloister and the Hearth: by Charles Reade, 1861.

Cleveland, Grover: U.S.A. President, 1885-89, and 1893-97.
Clontarf: 24 April, 1014; defeat of Norse invaders by the Irish.
Closter-Seven, Convention of: 8 Sept., 1757; between the French and British, the latter disbanding their Hanoverian troops.
Clothaire: King of the Franks; I., 558-61; II., 584-628.
Clovis: first Merovingian King of the Franks, 481-511.
Cnidus: 394 B.C.; Spartan fleet destroyed by Persia.
Cochin China, Lower: ceded to France, 1862.
Cock Lane Ghost: spiritualistic fraud that deceived Dr. Johnson and others, 1761-2.
Code Napoléon: issued by Napoleon, 1803.
Cœlebs in Search of a Wife: by Hannah More, 1809.
Coercion Act: for pacification of Ireland, 1833.
Coffee-house: first in London opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, by a Greek, 1652.
Cognac, Holy League of: see Clementine League.
Colchester: taken by Fairfax and the Parliamentarians, 1648. See also Camulodunum.
Coldstream Guards: raised by Gen. Monk, 1660.
Colenso: 15 Dec., 1899; defeat of British under Buller by the Boers.
Colin Clout's Come Home Again: Spenser's poem; pubd. 1595.
Coliseum: see Colosseum.
Colleen Bawn: play by Dion Boucicault, 1860.
Colline Gate: 82 B.C.; the Samnites defeated by the Romans.
Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum: founded 1851.
Cologne: taken by the French, 1794; ceded to Prussia, 1815.
Colombe, La: opera by Gounod, prod. 1864.
Colombo: 15 Feb., 1796; captured by the British from the Dutch, who had taken it from the Portuguese, 1656.
Colonial Conference: held at London (1) 1902; (2) 1907; (3) 1911.
Colorado: gold discovered at, 1858.
Colosseum: begun by Vespasian A.D. 72.
Colossus of Rhodes: built c. B.C. 300-290, to commemorate the defence of Rhodes, B.C. 304; destroyed by earthquake, c. B.C. 224.
Comedy of Errors: by Shakespeare; first acted, 1594.
Commentaries on the Laws of England: by Blackstone, pub. 1765-9.

Commissionaires, Corps of: founded 1859 by Capt. (Sir) Edw. Walter.
Committee of Public Safety: ruled in Paris, 1793-4.
Commodus: Emperor of Rome, 180-192.
Common Prayer, Book of: see Prayer.
Commonwealth (in England): established Jan., 1649; ended May, 1660.
Commune, The: revolutionary outbreak in Paris, March-May, 1871.
Comnenus: a Byzantine family, Emperors of the East and of Trebizond, 1057-1446.
Compass, Mariner's: invented by Chinese (?); introduced to Europe by Marco Polo, 1260.
Complete Angler, The: by Izaak Walton, 1653.
Comte: originated the Comtist system of philosophy with his "Système de politique positive," 1822.
Comus: masque by Milton, performed 1634; printed 1637.
Concordat of Francis I.: between France and Pope Leo X., 1516.
—— **of Worms:** between the Emperor Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II., 1122; deciding the question of investitures in favour of the Church.
Confederation of the Rhine: formed 1806; dissolved 1813.
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater: by De Quincey, pubd. 1821.
—— **of St. Augustine:** written c. 397.
—— **of Rousseau:** published in 12 vols., 1781-8.
Conflans, Treaty of: ending the War of the Public Good (q.v.), 25 Oct., 1465.
Congo Conference: met at Berlin, 1884.
—— **Free State:** recognized (with Leopold II. of Belgium as sovereign) by the European Powers, 1885.
——, **River:** explored by Livingstone, 1870-3; by Stanley, 1876-80.
Coningsby: by Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), pub. 1844.
Conrad, King of Germany; I., 911-18; II., 1024-39; III., 1138-52; IV., 1250-4.
Conservative: name first given to Tory Party by J. W. Croker, 1830.
—— **Club:** founded in London, 1840.
Constance, Council of: 1414-18; papal Council against Wickliffe and other Reformers.
——, **Treaty of:** between Frederick Barbarossa and the Lombard League, 1183.

Constans I. (Roman Emperor): 340-50; II. (Emperor of the East), 641-68.

Constantine (Roman Emperor); I. ("The Great"), 323-37; II., 337-401; (Emperor of the East), III., 641; IV., 668-85; V. ("Copronymus"), 741-75; VI., 780-97; VII. ("Porphyrogenitus"), 911-59; (VIII., a usurper, 920); IX. (jointly with Basilius II.), 975-1028; X. (with Zoe), 1042-54; XI., 1059-67; XII. (with Michael VII.), 1071-8; XIII. ("Palæologus"), 1448-53.

————, King of Scotland; I., 863-79; II., 900-43.

Constantinople: founded by Constantine the Great, 323; besieged by the Saracens in 668-72 and 716; by the Crusaders in 1203 and 1204, by Michael Palæologus in 1261; and by the Turks in 1421 and finally in 1453, when they took the city and deposed the last Eastern Emperor. See also Byzantium.

——, **Conference:** 1876; the Powers try to prevent the Russo-Turkish War.

——, **Œcumenical Councils of:** (1) convened by Emperor Theodosius, 381; (2) by Justinian, 553; (3) against the Monothelites, 680-1; (4) against Photius, 869.

Constantius, Emperor of Rome: I. ("Chlorus"), 292-306; II., 353-61.

Consulate, The: the Government in France, 9 Nov., 1799-18 May, 1804.

Contarini Fleming: by Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), pub. 1832.

Contemporary Review: first issued 1866.

Contes d'Hoffman, Les: opera by Offenbach; prod. 1881.

Contrat Social: by J. J. Rousseau, pub. 1762.

Conventicle Act: see Clarendon Code.

Convention, The National: estab. in France, 1792; dissolved, 1795.

Copenhagen: (1) 2 April, 1801, defeat of the Danish by the British Fleet; (2) 5 Sept., 1807, capture of city and fleet by British.

Corinth: (1) 429 B.C., defeat of the Peloponnesians by the Athenians; (2) 394 B.C., defeat of Athenians and Allies by Spartans. The town was destroyed by earthquake (afterwards rebuilt), 1858.

Coriolanus: Shakespeare's tragedy, first printed 1623.

Cork: taken by Henry II., 1122; by Cromwell, 1649; by Marlborough, 1690.

Corn Laws: duties imposed on imported corn, 1804, '15, and '24; repealed 1846.
Cornelius: Pope, 251-3.
Corporation Act: see Clarendon Code.
Corpus Christi (Cambridge): founded by the Cambridge gilds, 1352.
—— (Oxford): founded by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester, 1516.
Corruption Act, Prevention of: passed 1907.
Corsair, The: poem by Byron, pub. 1814.
Corunna: 16 Jan., 1809; defeat of French by British under Sir John Moore, who was killed.
Costa Rica: discovered by Columbus 1502; colonized by Spain, 1525-65; independence declared, 1821.
Cotter's Saturday Night: poem by Burns, pub. 1786.
Cottonian Library: founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, c. 1600-30; bought by the nation 1707; placed in British Museum 1753.
Coulmiers: 9-10 Nov., 1870; victory of French over Germans.
Council of Ancients: the French upper chamber of 1795.
—— **of Blood:** established in the Netherlands by Alva, 1567.
—— **of Five Hundred:** the lower chamber of the French Government, 1795-9.
—— **of Ten:** the Venetian secret tribunal, 1310-1797.
Count Julian: tragedy by Walter Savage Landor, pub. 1812.
—— **of Monte Christo:** by Alexandre Dumas, 1844.
—— **Robert of Paris:** by Sir Walter Scott, 1831.
Coup d'Etat: Louis Napoleon makes himself Emperor of the French, 1851.
Course of Time, The: poem by Robert Pollok, pub. 1827.
Courtrai, see Battle of the Spurs (1).
Courtship of Miles Standish: poem by Longfellow, pub. 1858.
Covenant, Solemn League and: formed by the English Parliament with the Scots, 1643.
Covent Garden: used as a market since early 17th cent.; present buildings erected, c. 1830.
—— **Garden Theatre:** built by John Rich, 1731; burned and rebuilt, 1808; the "O.P." (old price) riots, 1809; again destroyed by fire, 1856; rebuilt, 1858.
Coverdale: his translation of the Bible ("The Great Bible"), pub. 1535.

Cowpens: 17 Jan., 1781; rout of the British by Americans.
Cranford: novel by Mrs. Gaskell, 1853.
Cranmer's Bible: edited by Coverdale, pub. 1540.
Crécy: 26 Aug., 1346; the French defeated by English under Edward III.
Cremorne Gardens: closed 1877.
Crichton: novel by Ainsworth, 1837.
Cricket on the Hearth, The: by Dickens, pub. 1845.
Crimean War: 1853-6; Turkey, assisted by Great Britain and France, against Russia.
Criterion Theatre (London): opened 1874.
Critic, The: farce by Sheridan; prod. 30 Oct., 1779.
Critique of Pure Reason: by Kant; pub. 1781.
Cromwell, Oliver: head of the English government from 1649, and Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1653-8.
Cropredy Bridge: 29 June, 1644; Charles I. defeated the Parliamentarians.
Crosby Hall, London: built c. 1470; restored 1836; demolished, and the older portions removed from Bishopsgate Street and re-erected at Chelsea, 1909-10.
Cruden's Concordance: first pub. 1737.
Crusades: (1, see Clermont), 1095-9; (2) 1145-9; (3) 1187-94; (4) 1198-1204; (5) 1216-40; (6) 1244-50; (7) 1270-91.
Crystal Palace: designed by (Sir) Jos. Paxton for the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park; removed to Sydenham, 1852; opened, 1854.
Cuba: discovered by Columbus 28 Oct., 1492; conquered by Spain, 1511; taken by the United States, 1898; constituted a republic, 1902.
Cullinan Diamond, The: discovered at the Premier Co.'s Mine, Transvaal, Jan., 1905.
Culloden: 16 April, 1746; crushing defeat of the Young Pretender by the English.
Cunard Steamship Line: founded 1840.
Cunaxa: 401 B.C.; indecisive battle between the Persians and Greeks.
Curfew Bell: ringing the bell at 8 p.m. for the extinguishing of fires made obligatory by William I., 1068.
Curiosities of Literature: by I. D'Israeli, pub. 1791-1824.
Curse of Cromwell: Oliver Cromwell's Irish campaign, 1650.
Curtain, The: famous London theatre; built at Moorfields c. 1576; closed c. 1644.

Cynocephalæ: (1) 364 B.C. Alexander of Pherae defeated by Thebans and Thessalonians; (2) 197 B.C., defeat of Philip of Macedon by the Romans.
Cyprus, Treaty of: 1878; between Great Britain and Turkey.
Cyrus the Great: founder of the Persian Empire, c. B.C. 549-29.
——, the Younger: King of Persia, d. B.C. 401.
Czarnovo: 23 Dec., 1806; defeat of the Russians by Napoleon.
Czaslau: 17 May, 1742; defeat of Austrians by Prussians. Also called the Battle of Chotusitz.

D

Dægastan (see Degastan).
Dafne: opera by Jacopi Peri, prod. 1597.
Dagobert: King of the Franks; I. (the Great) 628-38; II. (King of Austrasia), c. 670; III. (King of the Franks), 711-16.
Dahomey: annexed by France, 1894.
Dalmanutha: 24-28 Aug., 1900; series of actions between Boers and British.
Damaraland: annexed by Germany, 1884.
Damnation de Faust: see Faust.
Daniel Deronda: novel by George Eliot, pub. 1876.
Dante's Divina Commedia ("Inferno," "Purgatorio," "Paradiso") written 1300-18; first printed 1477; first complete English translation 1802.
Dantzig, Siege of: (1) Mar-May, 1807; surrendered by Russians and Prussians to the French; (2) Jan.-Nov., 1813, taken from the French by the Allies.
Dargai: the heights stormed by Gordon Highlanders, 20 Oct., 1897.
Darien, Colony of: charter granted by Scottish Parliament, 1695; settlement abandoned, 1700.
Darius, King of Persia; I., B.C. 521-486; II., B.C. 424-404; III., B.C. 336-330.
Dark Ages, The: see Middle Ages.
Darling, Grace: see Forfarshire.
David: King of Israel, c. B.C. 1055-1015.
——, King of Scotland; I., 1124-53; II., 1329-71.
—— Copperfield: novel by Dickens, pub. 1850.
Davis Strait: discovered by John Davis, 1585.
Decameron, The: by Boccaccio, 1358; first English translation, 1625.

Declaration of Independence: the American colonies declare themselves free of Great Britain, 4 July, 1776.

Deceased Wife's Sister Act: passed 1907.

Declaration of Right: signed by William III. and Mary, 13 Feb., 1689.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, The: by Edward Gibbon, 6 vols. 1776-88.

Defender of the Faith: title conferred on Henry VIII. by Leo. X., 1521.

Degastan: 603; the Scots signally defeated by Northumbrians.

Delagoa Bay: discovered by Portuguese, 1498; ceded (by natives) to England, 1823; awarded to Portugal by arbitration, 1875.

Delhi: (1) 11 Sept., 1803, defeat of the Mahrattas by the British; (2) 7-16 Oct., 1804, besieging force of Mahrattas repelled by British garrison; (3) 11 May, 1857, taken by the mutineers; and (4) 20 Sept., 1857, retaken by British after a 10 days' bombardment; appointed the capital of the Indian Empire, 12 Dec., 1911.

Della Cruscan School: coterie of English poetasters; flourished in Florence, 1785.

Delos, Confederacy of: league of Athens with other Hellenic states, c. B.C. 477.

Delphin Classics, The: published for the instruction of the son of Louis XIV. (the "Dauphin"), 1674-91.

Demetrius, King of Macedon: I. (Poliorcetes), B.C. 294-87; II. B.C. 239-29.

——, King of Syria: I. (Soter), B.C. 162-50; II. (Nicator), B.C. 146-125.

Denis Duval: novel by Thackeray (unfinished), pub. 1864.

Deorham: 577; the Britons and Welsh decisively defeated by Ceawlin, King of Wessex.

Derby, The: noted horse-race, run at Epsom annually, on the last Wednesday in May (or first in June); estab. by Earl of Derby, 1780.

Deserted Village, The: poem by Goldsmith, pub. 1770.

Despard's Plot: for assassination of George III., 1802.

Desperate Remedies: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1871.

Dettingen: 27 June, 1743; defeat of the French by British, Hanoverians and Austrians. George II. was present, this being the last time a British Sovereign has appeared on the field of battle.

Diamond Hill: 11-12 June, 1900; Boers defeated by British.

Diamond Necklace, Affair of the: in French Court history, 1783-4.

Diana of the Crossways: novel by Meredith, pub. 1885.

Dictionary, English: the first editions of some of the more important are:—Bailey's, 1721; Dr. Johnson's, 1755; Webster's, 1806; Richardson's, 1836-7; Ogilvie's (Imperial), 1850; Nuttall's, 1861; New English (*or* Oxford), commenced 1884; Cassell's Encyclopædic 1884; Wright's Dialect Dictionary, 1898-1904.

Dieu et mon droit: adopted as royal motto by Henry VI.

Dilettanti, Society of: founded by Sir Francis Dashwood and others, 1734.

Dingaan's Day: 16 Dec. On this day in 1838 the Transvaalers defeated the Zulus under Dingaan.

Diocletian: Emperor of Rome, 284-305: persecution of Christians by, 303.

Directoire, The: French Government, Aug., 1795-Nov., 1799.

Dissenters' Marriage Act: passed 1863.

Dissolution of the Monasteries: 1536-9.

Divina Commedia: see Dante.

Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays: pub. in 12 vols., 1744.

Dogger Bank: 5 Aug., 1781; indecisive naval fight between British and Dutch.

Doggett's Coat and Badge: annual prize for Thames watermen instituted by Thomas Doggett, actor, 1716.

Dombey and Son: by Dickens, pub. 1848.

Domesday Book: compiled by order of William I., 1085-6; first pub. 1783.

Dominica: discovered by Columbus, 1493; 12 April, 1782, naval victory by British over French.

Dominican Order: founded by St. Dominic, 1215; accorded Papal recognition, 1216; estab. in England, 1221. Also known as the Black Friars.

Domitian: Emperor of Rome, 81-96.

Donatists: Carthaginian Christian sect, 4th-7th cents.

Donauwörth: 2 July, 1704; Marlborough and the Allies defeated the French and Bavarians.

Don Carlos: opera by Verdi; prod. 1867.

—— **César de Bazan:** opera by Massenet, prod. 1872.

—— **Giovanni:** Mozart's opera, prod. 29 Oct. 1787.

—— **Juan:** poem by Byron, pub. 1819-24.

—— **Pasquale:** opera by Donizetti, prod. 1843.

Don Quixote, by Cervantes; pub. pt. 1, 1605; pt. 2, 1615; first English translation, 1612-20.
Doncaster Races: estab. 1776.
Dongola: captured from the Mahdists by Sir Herbert (Lord) Kitchener, 23 Sept., 1896.
Donnybrook Fair: estab. c. 1200; suppressed 1855.
Doomsday Book: see Domesday Book.
Doornkop: = Krugersdorp (q.v.).
Dorking, Battle of: account of imaginary invasion of England, written (anonymously) by Gen. Sir Geo. Chesney, and pub. in *Blackwood's Magazine*, May, 1871.
Dorothy: comic opera by Cellier, prod. 1886.
Dort, Synod of: 1618-19; Arminians expelled from Holland.
Dorylæum: 1 July, 1097; defeat of the Saracens by Crusaders.
Douai Bible, The: N.T. pub. at Rheims, 1582: O.T. at Douay, 1609.
Double Dealer, The: comedy by Congreve, 1693.
Douglas: tragedy by John Home, prod. in Edinburgh, 1756.
—— **Wars:** Scottish Civil War, 1568-73.
Douro: 12 May, 1809; the British under Wellesley defeated the French under Marshal Soult.
Dover, Treaty of: 22 May, 1670; between Charles II. and Louis XIV.
Downing College (Cambridge): founded by Sir George Downing; charter granted, 1800; opened 1821.
Drapier's Letters: by Jonathan Swift, 1724.
Drepanum: B.C. 249; the Roman fleet defeated by the Carthaginians.
Dresden: 26-27 Aug., 1813; defeat of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians by Napoleon.
——, **Treaty of:** 25 Dec., 1745; between Prussia, Austria and Saxony, ending the second Silesian War.
Dreifontein: 10 Mar., 1900; the Boers driven back by Lord Roberts.
Dreux: 1 Dec., 1562; Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots.
Dreyfus Case: trial and conviction, 1894; Dreyfus imprisoned on Devil's Island until 1899, when a new trial was accorded; he was reconvicted, but was finally pardoned 20 Sept., 1899.
Drogheda: (1) Dec., 1641-Feb., 1642; the English garrison unsuccessfully besieged by rebels; (2) 3-12 Sept., 1649; the town sacked and its inhabi-

tants massacred, or sold into slavery, by Cromwell and Parliamentary army.

Drogheda, Statute of: see Poyning's Law.

Drood: see Mystery of Edwin Drood.

Drumclog: 1 June, 1679: defeat of the Royalists by Scottish Covenanters.

Drunken Parliament, The: the Scottish Parliament of 1661.

Drury Lane Theatre: patent granted to Thomas Killigrew 1662; opened 1663; burnt down 1672 and 1809; reopened 1812.

Dublin Castle: built 1205-13.

—— **University:** see Trinity College, Dublin.

Duchess of Malfi, The: tragedy by Webster, c. 1612.

Duelling: forbidden in England, 1818.

Duenna, The: comic opera by Sheridan, prod. 21 Nov., 1775.

Dulwich College: founded by Edward Alleyn, actor, 1619.

Dunbar: (1) 27 April, 1296; defeat of the Scots by Edward I.; (2) 3 Sept., 1650; the Scottish Royalists routed by Cromwell.

Dunciad: satire by Alex. Pope, 1728; pt. IV, pub. 1741.

Dundee University: founded by Sir D. Baxter, 1882.

——— (S. Africa): see Talana Hill

Dunes, Battle of the: 4 June, 1658: the French and English under Turenne defeated the Spaniards (near Dunkirk).

Dungeness: 30 Nov., 1652; defeat of the British fleet by the Dutch.

Dunkirk: taken by English from Spain 1540; taken by French and restored to Spain 1558; ceded to England 1658 (see Dunes); sold to France 1662; unsuccessfully besieged by Duke of York 1793.

Dunmow Flitch, The: the custom dates from 1244, when it was originated at Little Dunmow, Essex, by Robert Fitzwalter.

Dunsinane: 27 July, 1054; Macbeth defeated by Siward, Earl of Northumberland.

Dupes Day of: 11 Nov., 1630; Richelieu cleverly escaped from the plot laid against him by Marie de Medicis, the Duke of Orleans, and others.

Dupplin Moor: 12 Aug., 1332; Edward Baliol defeated the troops of King David of Scotland.

Duquesne, Fort: a French fortress in Pennsylvania; taken by the English, 1758.

Durham University: opened 1833.

E

Earthly Paradise, The: by Wm. Morris, pub. 1868-71.

Earthquakes: among the more noteworthy are the following :—eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum A.D. 79 ; great earthquake at Lisbon 1 Nov., 1795 ; eruption of Krakatoa 26-28 Aug., 1883 ; eruption of Mont Pelée and destruction of St. Pierre, Martinique, 1902 ; destruction of San Francisco, 18 April, 1906 ; destruction of Kingston, Jamaica, 14 Jan., 1907 ; destruction of Messina and Reggio, 28 Dec., 1908.

East India Company, British: charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, 31 Dec., 1600 ; dissolved, and its administration taken over by the Imperial Parliament, 2 Aug., 1858.

—— **India United Service Club:** founded in London, 1848.

Eastern Empire: formed in 364, by a division of the Roman Empire, with Constantinople as its capital ; overthrown in 1453.

Eastward Ho! comedy by Marston, Chapman, and others, 1605.

Ebbsfleet (Kent) : Hengist and Horsa landed here, 449 ; and St. Augustine, 597.

Ebersberg: 3 May, 1809 ; defeat of the Austrians by the French.

Ecce Homo: a prose work by Prof. (Sir) J. R. Seeley, pub. (anon.), 1865.

Eclipse, Battle of the: see Pydna.

Ecuador: conquered by Spain 1533-4 ; revolted 1822 ; republic proclaimed 1830.

Eddystone Lighthouse: the first, built by Winstanley, 1696 ; destroyed by storm, 1703 ; another built, 1708 ; destroyed by fire, 1755 ; this was replaced 1759 ; and the present one built (by Sir J. H. Douglass), 1879-82.

Edgar: King of England, 958-75.

Edgecott: 26 July, 1469 ; the Lancastrians defeated by the Yorkists.

Edgehill: 23 Oct., 1642 ; indecisive battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians ; the first action in the English Civil War.

Edict of Nantes: issued in 1598 by Henri IV. ; revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV.

Edinburgh Castle: founded by King Edwin of Northumbria, 626.

Edinburgh Review: estab. by Francis (Lord) Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and others, 1802.

—— **University:** founded by James VI., 1582.

Edmund, St.: King of East Anglia, 855-70.

—— **I.:** King of the West Saxons and Mercia, 940-6; II. "Ironside," King of the West Saxons, April-Nov., 1016.

Education Act: for the provision of Elementary Education in England, passed 9 Aug., 1870; altered and extended by the Act of 1902.

Edward: King of the West Saxons; "the Elder," 901-25; "the Martyr," 975-9; "the Confessor," 1042-66.

——, King of England; I. (Longshanks), 1272-1307; II., 1307-27; III., 1327-77; IV., 1461-83; V., April-June, 1483; VI., 1547-53; VII., 1901-10.

—— **II.:** tragedy by Marlowe, written c. 1590.

Egoist, The: novel by Meredith, pub. 1879.

Eiffel Tower: built for the Paris Exhibition of 1889 (height, 986 ft.).

Eighty Club: political (Liberal) club, founded in London 1879-80.

Eikon Basilike: a devotional work at one time attributed to Charles I., but probably by John Gauden, Bp. of Worcester, pub. 1649.

Eikonoclastes: a prose treatise by Milton, pub., in answer to *Eikon Basilike*, 1649.

Elagabalus: Emperor of Rome, 218-22.

Elandslaagte: 21 Oct., 1899; the Boers driven from their position by Gen. French.

Eland's River, Siege of: 4-15 Aug., 1900; a small body of the Australian Contingent successfully held the Boers at bay until relieved by Kitchener.

Elba: Napoleon a prisoner here May 4th, 1814 to 25 Feb., 1815.

El Caney: 1-3 July, 1898; the Spaniards defeated by the Americans.

Elchingen: 14 Oct., 1805; defeat of the Austrians by Ney.

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard: by Thomas Gray; first pub. 1751.

Elgin Marbles: sculptured by Phidias, c. 440 B.C.; brought to England by the 7th Earl of Elgin, 1803-12; sold to the nation (£35,000) and placed in British Museum, 1816.

Elia, Essays of: by Charles Lamb; pub. in *London Magazine* 1820; "Last Essays of," pub. 1833.

Elizabeth: Queen of England, 1558-1603.

Elizabeth Petrovna: Empress of Russia, 1741-62.
Ella: Anglo-Saxon King of Deira, 559-88.
Ellandune: 825; Egbert and the West Saxons defeated Beornwulf of Mercia.
Elsie Venner: by Oliver Wendell Holmes; pub. 1861.
El Teb: 29 Feb., 1884; defeat of an Egyptian force by the Soudanese.
Elzevir: a family of Dutch printers and editors who published editions of the classics, etc. 1583-1712.
Emancipation Act: 28 Aug., 1833; slavery abolished in the British colonies.
Emerald Isle, The: opera by Sullivan (finished by Edw. German), prod. 1901.
Emile: by Jean Jacques Rousseau, pub. 1762.
Emilia in England: (Sandra Belloni) novel by Meredith, pub. 1864.
Emma: by Jane Austen, pub. 1816.
Emmanuel College (Cambridge): founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584.
Emmett's Rebellion: an Irish insurrection led by Robt. Emmett in 1803. It was promptly put down, and Emmett was hanged.
Empedocles on Etna: poem by Matthew Arnold, pub. 1852.
Empingham: 12 Mar., 1470; Sir Robt. Welles and the Lincolnshire rebels defeated by Edward IV.
Empress of India: title assumed by Queen Victoria (Royal Titles Bill), 1 May, 1876.
Encke's Comet: discovered by J. F. Encke, 1818.
Encyclopædia: French "Encyclopédie" first pub. in 20 vols. between 1751 and 1772.
—— **Britannica,** first pub., 1768-71.
Endymion: poem by John Keats, pub. 1818; Disraeli's novel of this name, 1880.
Engagement, The: the agreement between Charles I. and the Scots by which the latter were to restore Charles to his throne, signed 26 Dec., 1647.
Enghien, Execution of the Duc de: 21 Mar., 1814 (Paris).
Englefield: 871; the Danish invaders defeated by Ethelwulf and the West Saxons.
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers: poem by Byron, 1809.
Enoch Arden: poem by Tennyson, pub., 1864.
Enslin: see Graspan.
Eothen: by Wm. Kinglake, pub., 1844.
Ephesus, Council of: the third ecumenical council; 431 A.D. The Council of 449 (known as the

"Robber Council"), which reinstated Eutyches, was also held at Ephesus.

Epicœne: comedy by Ben Jonson, acted 1609.

Epicureans, School of: founded at Athens by Epicurus, c. 300 B.C.

Epipsychidion: poem by Shelley, pubd. 1821.

Epithalamium: Spenser's poem of this name pubd. 1595.

Epping Forest: thrown open to the public, 1882.

Epsom: the racecourse became fashionable c. 1780.

Erastian Sect: founded by Thomas Lieber Erastus, a German theologian and controversialist (1524-83).

Eric: King of Sweden; (I.-VIII. legendary); IX. (St. Eric), 1155-61; X., 1210-16; XI. (the Stammerer), 1222-50; XII., 1350-9; XIII., 1412-40; XIV., 1560-9.

Erie, Lake: 10 Sept., 1813; American victory over British.

—— **Canal:** constructed 1817-25.

Ernani: opera by Verdi, prod. 1844.

Ernest August: King of Hanover, 1837-57.

—— **Maltravers:** novel by Lord Lytton (Bulwer), pub. 1837.

Eruptions: see Earthquakes.

Escurial: Spanish royal palace, Madrid; built 1563-86.

Esmond: see Henry Esmond.

Esop's Fables: supposed to have been written by a Greek slave and dwarf of this name in the 6th cent. B.C.

Essay on Criticism, An: poem by Pope, pub. 1711.

—— **on Man, An:** didactic poem by Pope, pub. 1732-4.

"Essays and Reviews": by Temple, Jowett, Mark Pattison, and others, 1860.

Etampes: 604; the Burgundians defeated the Neustrians under Clothaire II.

Ethandune: 878; Alfred and the West Saxons totally defeated the Danes under Guthrum.

Ethelbald: King of Mercia 716 (?)-57.

——, King of Wessex, 858-60.

Ethelbert: King of Kent, 560-616.

——: King of Wessex, 860-6.

Ethelfrith: King of Northumbria, 593-617.

Ethelred I.: King of Wessex, 866-71.

—— **II.** (the Unready): King of England, 979-1016.

Ethelwulf: King of England, 839-58.

Eton College: founded by Henry VI., 1440.

Euclid's Elements: compiled by Euclid of Alexandria, c. 300 B.C.; first printed (at Basle), 1533.

Eugene Aram: novel by Lord Lytton, pub. 1832; Hood's "Dream o Eugene Aram" pub. (in *The Gem*), 1829; and W. G. Willis's play produced (by Irving) 1873. The real Eugene Aram (b. 1704) was hanged in 1759 for the murder of Clarke in 1745.

Eugénie Grandet: novel by Balzac, pub. 1834.

Eugenius, Pope: I. (St.), 654-7; II., 824-7; III., 1145-53; IV., 1431-47.

Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit: a romance by John Lyly, pub. 1578-9; Lyly followed it with "Euphues and his England," 1580-1.

——, **Golden Legacy:** see Rosalynde.

——, **his Censure to Philautus:** a prose work by Robert Greene in imitation and continuation of Lyly's "Euphues," 1587.

—— **Shadow:** an imitation of Lyly by Thos. Lodge, 1592.

Eutaw Springs: 8 Sept., 1781; indecisive action between the British and Americans; the last engagement of the American War of Independence.

Evan Harrington: novel by Meredith, pub. 1861.

Evangelical Alliance: founded by Sir C. E. Smith, and others, at Liverpool, 1845.

Evangeline: poem by Longfellow, 1847.

Evelina: novel by Mme. D'Arblay, 1778.

Every Man in his Humour: comedy by Ben Jonson, prod. 1598.

—— **out of his Humour:** comedy by Ben Jonson, prod. 1591.

Evesham: 4 Aug, 1265; Simon de Montfort (who was slain) and the Barons totally defeated by the Royalist troops.

Exchequer, Court of: founded by Henry I, 1105; modifications introduced in 1842 and 1873; Chancellor of the Exchequer first appointed by Edward II.

Excursion, The: didactic poem by Wordsworth, pub. 1814.

Exeter College, Oxford: founded by Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter (as Stapeldon Hall) in 1314.

Exeter Hall: a religious meeting place in the Strand, London; purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association, 1880; closed and demolished, 1909.

Exhibition. The great International Exhibitions held in England are those of 1851 (due largely to the Prince Consort); 1862; annually from 1871-4; 1908 (Franco-British) 1910 (Anglo-Japanese).

Extradition Treaties: between Great Britain and (1) U.S.A., 1842; (2) France, 1843, 1870, 1873 and 1895; Germany 1872; (3) Austria 1873; (4) Switzerland 1874; (5) Holland 1874; (6) Spain, 1878.

Eylau: 8 Feb., 1807; indecisive battle between the French under Napoleon and the Russians.

F

Fabian Society, The: founded in 1884 by G. B. Shaw, Sidney Webb, and others.

Faculties, Court of: established 1534.

Faerie Queene: by Edmund Spenser, Bks. 1-3 pub. 1590; 4-6, 1596; fragments of later books were published in 1611.

Fahrenheit Thermometer: invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) c. 1726.

Fair Em.: a play, printed in 1631, wrongly ascribed to Shakespeare.

—— **Maid of Perth, The:** novel by Sir Walter Scott, pub. 1828.

—— **Oaks:** 31 May-1 June, 1862, defeat of the Confederates by the Federals in the American Civil War.

—— **of Lincoln:** 20 May, 1217; defeat of the rebel barons and their French allies by the Royalists under the Earls of Pembroke and Chester.

—— **Trade League, National:** founded 1881, by Lord Dunraven and others.

Fairlop Oak: (Hainault Forest, Essex); blown down Feb., 1820.

Faithful Shepherdess, The: pastoral drama by Fletcher, pub. c. 1609.

Falaise, Treaty of: 1174; between Henry II. and William the Lion of Scotland; abrogated by Richard I. by the Treaty of Canterbury (1189), for 10,000 marks.

Falck Laws: passed in Prussia in 1873.

Falkirk: (1) 22 July, 1298; the Scots under Sir Wm. Wallace defeated by Edward I.; (2) 16 Jan., 1746; defeat of the English by the "Young Pretender."

Falkland Islands: discovered by Americus Vespucius, 1502; taken by France, 1764; by Spain, 1768; ceded to Great Britain, 1771; created a Crown Colony, 1892.

Fallières, Armand: French President, 1906 to 19—.

Falstaff: opera by Verdi, prod. 1893.

Famagusta (Cyprus): taken by Richard I., 1191; by Turks, 1571.

Family Compact: name given to three Treaties made in 18th cent., between Spain and France.

Far from the Madding Crowd: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1874.

Farmers' Alliance: a political society instituted in America in 1873 to look after interests of agricultural classes; in England, 1879; in Scotland, 1881.

—— **Boy, The:** poem by Robt. Bloomfield, pubd. 1800.

—— **Union, National:** established June, 1874, at Leamington.

Farquhar's Farm: see Nicholson's Nek.

Farringdon Market: opened 20 Nov., 1829; re-opened in 1882 as fish-market; abandoned by the Corporation of London, 1892.

Fashoda Affair: July, 1898; French flag was hoisted at Fashoda (Egypt) by Capt. Marchand, who refused to accede to Sir Herbert (Lord) Kitchener's request to withdraw his force. Affair reported to London and Paris, and in Dec. Marchand withdrew.

Fatimites: an Arab dynasty which ruled as Caliphs over Northern Africa and Syria, 909-1171.

Faure, Felix: French President, 1895-1899.

Faust: Goethe's dramatic poem, pub. 1790; opera by Spohr, 1818; by Berlioz, 1843; by Gounod, 1859. Marlowe's play, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" was written c. 1588; Dr. Johann Faustus himself is said to have died in 1538.

Favorita, La: opera by Donizetti, prod. 1840.

February, The Revolution of: the French Revolution of 1848, during which Louis Philippe abdicated and a republic was formed.

Felix Holt, the Radical: novel by George Eliot, pub. 1866.

——, Pope: I. c. 269-74; II., c. 355-8; III., 483-92; IV. 526-30; V. (Amadeus VIII. of Savoy), 1440-9.

Female Suffrage: women eligible as members of School Boards, 1870; suffrage adopted in Isle of Man, 1881; in New Zealand, 1893; in South Australia, 1894; International Congress held in Berlin, June, 1904; franchise for municipal elections granted in 1907; suffrage granted to wage-earning women in Norway, 1907; women elected to Finnish Diet, Mar., 1907; suffrage granted in Sweden, 1907.

Fenian Brotherhood, The: an Irish revolutionary organization, originated in the U.S.A., 1858; introduced into Ireland, 1865.

Feodor, Czar of Russia: I. (Ivanovitch), 1584-98; II. (Alexievitch), 5 April-10 June, 1605; III., 1676-82.

Ferdinand, Count Fathom: novel by Smollett, pub. 1753.

—— King of Aragon: I. (the Just), 1412-16; II., see Ferdinand V., King of Castile.

——, Emperor of Austria: 1835-48.

——, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire: I., 1556-64; II., 1619-37; III., 1637-57.

——, King of Leon: see Ferdinand, King of Castile.

——, King of Naples: I., 1458-94; II., 1495-6; III., see Ferdinand V. of Castile; IV., see Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies.

——, King of Portugal: I., 1367-83; II. (titular only), 1836-85.

——, Kings of Castile and Leon, and of Spain: I. (the Great), King of Castile, 1035; and of Leon, 1037; proclaimed Emperor of Spain, 1056; d. 1065. II., King of Leon, 1157-88. III. (the Saint), King of Castile, 1217; and of Leon, 1230; d. 1252. IV., King of Castile and Leon, 1295-1312. V. (II. of Aragon, 1479, and Sicily, 1468, III. of Naples, 1504—the Catholic), 1474-1516. VI., King of Spain, 1746-59. VII., King of Spain, 1808-33.

——, King of the Two Sicilies: I. (IV. of Naples, 1759-1806, 1816-25), 1816-1825; II., 1830-59; III. (Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Archduke of Austria), 1790-9, 1814-24; IV. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 1859-

Fère-Champenoise: 25 Mar., 1814; French defeated by Allies.

Ferkeh: 7 June, 1896; in the Soudan campaign, Kitchener with an Egyptian army routed the Mahdists.

Ferozeshah: 21 Dec., 1845; defeat of the Sikhs by the British under Sir Hugh Gough.

Ferrol: (1) Aug., 1800; attacked by Sir James Pulteney, who withdrew; (2) 27 Jan., 1809 captured by Soult.

Ferrybridge: 28 Mar., 1461; repulse of the Lancastrians by the Yorkists.

Festus: poem by Philip James Bailey, pub. (anon.) 1839.

Feudalism: system of land tenure introduced into England by William the Conqueror, c. 1066.

Feuillants, Les: Parisian political club during the French Revolution; founded 1789.
Fidelio: opera by Beethoven, written 1804-5.
Field of the Cloth of Gold: 4-25 June, 1520; the famous meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, near Ardres, Pas-de-Calais.
Fierrabras: opera by Schubert, composed 1823.
Fifine at the Fair: poem by Browning, pub. 1872.
"Fifteen, The": name bestowed on Jacobite Rebellion of 1715.
Fifth Monarchy Men: religious and political sect, c. 1654-62.
Figaro, Le Mariage de: opera by Mozart, 1793; founded on Beaumarchais' comedy, 1784.
——, Nozze di: opera by Mozart, 1786; founded on Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro."
Fiji Islands, The: discovered by Tasman, 1643; annexed by Great Britain, 1874.
Fille du Regiment, La: opera by Donizetti, prod. 1840.
Fillmore, Millard: U.S.A. President, 1850-53.
Filoque: clause inserted in the Nicene creed in 381.
Fines, Statute of: passed by Henry VII., 1489.
Finisterre: victory of the British fleet over the French: (1) 3 May, 1747; (2) 14 Oct., 1747. (3) 22 July, 1805; an indecisive fight between British and combined French and Spanish fleets.
Finland: acquired from Sweden by Russia, 1809.
Finsbury Park, London, N.: land purchased, 1866; opened 7 Aug., 1869.
Firearms: made at Perugia, Italy, in 1364.
Fire Brigade Act, Metropolitan: passed in 1865.
Fire-engines: steam fire-engines tried at Crystal Palace, 1863.
Fire-escapes: patented in 1766 by David Marie; and by Joachim Smith in 1773.
Fire-extinguishers: automatic sprinklers patented by William Congreve in 1809.
—— of London, The Great: raged from 2 to 6 Sept., 1666.
Fire-Salvage Corps: formed in 1865.
Fireworks: probably invented by ancient Chinese; invented in Europe in Florence c. 1360.
Firmilian: dramatic poem by W. E. Aytoun, 1854.
First Offenders' Probation Act: passed 8 Aug., 1887.
Fishguard Route: first call by the Mauretania, 30 Aug., 1909.
Fitzwilliam Museum, The; Cambridge University: founded with bequests from Richard, seventh

Viscount Fitzwilliam of Meryon (d. 1816); begun 1837.

Five Hundred, Council of: formed in France 22 Aug., 1795; dissolved by Napoleon, 10 Nov., 1799.

—— **Members, Arrest of the:** 1642. Pym, Hampden, Haselrig, Strode, and Holles; Charles I. was unsuccessful and they escaped.

—— **Mile Act:** see Clarendon Code.

Flagellants: a sect of religious enthusiasts; arose c. 1250.

Flaminean Way: made in 221 B.C., under directions of C. Flaminius.

Flammock's Rebellion: 1497; a rising of Cornishmen against certain taxation; it was quickly suppressed.

Flanders: divided between Holland, France, and the Austrian Netherlands (the latter portion later forming part of Belgium), 1648.

Flavian Emperors, The: the Roman Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 66-96.

Fleet Marriages: abolished 1753.

—— **Prison:** founded in the reign of Richard I.; used for debtors, 1640; burned 1780; rebuilt 1781-82; disused 1845; finally demolished 1868.

Fliegende Holländer: opera by Wagner, prod. 1843.

Flodden Field: 9 Sept., 1513; utter defeat of the Scots under James IV. by the English under the Earl of Surrey.

Flogging in the Army: abolished by Army Discipline Act, 1881.

Florence: said to have been founded in 80 B.C.

Flores (Isle of Flowers): discovered by Vanderberg 1439.

Florida: discovered and named by Ponce de Leon, 1512.

Flower-Girl Brigade, London: founded 1880.

Flushing: bombarded and captured by the British in Aug., 1809.

Flying Dutchman, The: see Fliegende Holländer, Der.

—— **Squadron:** Scotch political party, formed c. 1705.

Folk-lore Society: founded 1878.

Fommanah, Treaty of: 1874; between Great Britain and Ashanti.

Fontainebleau, Decree of: issued by Napoleon against Great Britain, 1810.

——, **Palace of:** founded by Robert le Pieux c. 1000.

——, **Peace of:** (1) 2 Nov., 1679; between France, Denmark, etc.; (2) 8 Nov., 1785; between Germany and the Dutch.

Fontainebleau, Treaty of: (1) 27 Oct., 1807; between France and Spain; (2) 11 April, 1814, between Napoleon and the Allies, the former agreeing to retire to Elba.

Fontenoy: 11 May, 1745; defeat of the Duke of Cumberland and Allies by the French under Marshal Saxe.

Fonthill Abbey: founded 1796.

Foochow: Chinese port opened to foreign trade, 1842.

Food and Drugs Act: passed 1875.

Fools: as a court accessory were abolished in 1625.

Football Association: formed in 1858.

—— : Rugby Union formed, 1871.

Footpath (National) Preservation Society: founded 1884.

Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford): formally opened, 28 Dec., 1871; for use, 1 Jan., 1872.

—— **Enlistment Acts:** passed 1605, 1814, 1819; suspended in 1835 on behalf of the British Legion in Spain.

—— **Jurisdiction Acts:** at various dates between 1843 and 1878; consolidated in 1890.

—— **Office:** established 1782.

Forests, Charter of: granted by Henry III, in relief of the Forest Laws, 1217.

"Forfarshire," S.S., Wreck of: 6 Sept., 1838; occasion of Grace Darling's heroism.

Forgery: made punishable by death, 1634; last execution for same at Old Bailey, 31 Dec., 1829.

Formigny: 15 April, 1450; annihilation of a small English force by the French.

Formosa: ceded by China to Japan, 1895.

Fort Duquesne: 14 Sept., 1758; repulse of a small British force by a garrison of French and Hindoos.

—— **William Henry:** 9 Aug., 1757; surrender of the British to an army of French and American Indians under Montcalm.

Forth Bridge: built by Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker, 1882-90.

Fortnightly Review: first pub. in 1865.

Fortunes of Nigel, The: novel by Sir Walter Scott, pub. 1822.

"Forty-Five, The": the second Jacobite rising, of 1745-6.

Fotheringay Castle: Richard III. born at, 2 Oct., 1452; Mary, Queen of Scots, executed at, 8 Feb., 1587.

Foul Raid, The: by the Duke of Albany against Roxborough and Berwick, 1417.

Foundling Hospital (London): first advocated by Capt. Thomas Coram; incorporated 1739; opened 2 June, 1756; organ presented by Handel in 1750.
Fourpenny Pieces: discontinued since 1856.
Fourth Party, The: a party of Conservatives formed in 1880 by Lord Randolph Churchill.
Foxe's "Book of Martyrs": first pub. 1563.
Fra Diavolo: opéra comique by Auber, prod. 1830.
Franchise Act, The: passed in 1884.
Francis, Emperor of Austria: see **Francis II.,** Holy Roman Empire.
——, King of France: I., 1515-47; II., 1559-60.
——, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I., 1745-65; II., 1792-1806, and Emperor of Austria, 1804-35.
——, King of the Two Sicilies; I., 1825-30; II., 1859-60 (d. 1894).
—— **Joseph,** Emperor of Austria (b. 1830), 1848—.
Franciscans: founded by St. Francis of Assisi, 1210; papal recognition granted, 1215.
Franco-Austrian War: 1859.
——**-British Exhibition:** held at Shepherd's Bush, London, 1908.
——**-German (or -Prussian) War:** 1870-1.
Franconian Emperors, The: the German Emperors Conrad II., Henry III., IV. and V., 1024-1125 (also known as the Salian Emperors).
Frankenhausen: 15 May, 1525; complete defeat of the rebel peasants by the Landgrave of Hesse (ending the Peasants' War, q.v.).
Frankenstein: novel by Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, pub. 1818.
Frankfort, Treaty of: 10 May, 1871; confirming the Preliminaries of Versailles (26 Feb., 1871), and ending the Franco-German War.
Franklin, Sir John: started on his last expedition, 19 May, 1845. Between 1847 and 1857 thirty-nine expeditions were sent out in search of him: the last one, under Captain McClintock, sent by Lady Franklin, found traces of the expedition.—See also Arctic Expeditions.
Franz Josef Land: see Arctic Expeditions.
Fraser's Magazine: first pub. Feb., 1830; discontinued, Oct., 1882.
Frederick: Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I., 1155-1189; II., 1220-1250; III., 1440-1493.
——, King of Prussia: I., 1688-1713; II., 1740-86, III., Mar. 9-June 15, 1888 (also German Emperor).

Frederick, King of Denmark and Norway; I., 1523-33; II., 1559-88; III., 1648-70; IV., 1699-1730; V., 1746-66; VI., 1808-14, and of Denmark only, 1814-39; VII. (of Denmark only), 1848-63.

——, Elector Palatine; I., 1451-76; II., 1544-56; III., 1559-76; IV., 1592-1610; V., 1610-20.

Fredericksburg: 13 Dec., 1862; a severe, but indecisive, action between the Federals and Confederates.

Frederiksburg, Peace of: concluded between Sweden and Denmark, 13 July, 1720.

Fredrikshamn, Treaty of: 17 Sept., 1809; between Russia and Sweden, Russia acquiring Finland.

Free Church Council: formed 1896.

—————— **of Scotland:** formed by seceders from national Church, 18 May, 1843.

Freemasonry, Grand Lodge of England: estab. 1717; of Ireland, 1730; of Scotland, 1736.

Freemasons' Hall (Gt. Queen St., London): built 1771; rebuilt, 1869.

Free meals for Children: provided for by Act of Parliament, 1906.

Free Trade: principles of, advocated by Adam Smith in 1776: by Cobden and Bright in 1846.

Freiburg-im-Breisagau: 3-5 Aug., 1644; defeat of Bavarians by the French under Condé and Turenne.

Freiberg: Oct., 1762; Imperial and Austrian troops defeated by Prussians.

French and Indian War, or **Old French War:** 1753-63; between France and Great Britain in America.

French Fury, The: 17 Jan., 1583; treacherous attack by the Duc d'Anjou with 4,000 French repelled by the citizens of Antwerp.

French Revolution, The: 1789-1804.

Friday Club, The: instituted at Edinburgh in 1803, by Sir Walter Scott.

Friedberg: French defeated by Austrians, 24 Aug., 1796.

Friedland (Prussia): defeat of Russia and Prussia by Napoleon, 14 June, 1807.

Friedewald, Treaty of: 1551; between France and the league of Smalkelden for the purpose of liberating Philip, Landgrave of Hesse.

Friendly Islands: discovered by Tasman, 1643; thus named by Captain Cook, 1773.

Friends of Ireland: society founded by Daniel O'Connell in 1830; changed later into a Society of Irish Volunteers.

Friends of the People: French Revolutionary society formed in 1792.

——, Society of: arose in England, c. middle of 17th century.

Frobisher Bay: discovered by Martin Frobisher (see Arctic Expeditions) 1576.

Froebel Society: established 1874.

Froissart's Chronicles: treating of French and English events between 1325 and 1400; pub. at the close of the 15th cent.; trans. by Lord Berners, 1525.

Fronde La: a rising of the Parisians against the court of Louis XIV. during his minority, 1648-52.

Frontenac, Comte Louis de Buade de: Governor of Canada for the French, 1672-82, and 1689-98.

Fructidor, The 18th: 4 Sept., 1797; the date on which the French Directory executed a coup d'état against the royalist reactionary party.

Fuentes d'Oñoro: 3-5 May, 1851; repulse of Masséna by Wellington in the Peninsular War.

Fuji-san or **Fuji-yama:** last eruption of, 1707.

Fulc, Fulk, or Foulques, the Black: (972-1040); Count of Anjou, 987-1040.

—— **V.:** (1090-1142); Count of Anjou, 1109-42; King of Jerusalem 1131-42.

Fulford: 1066; Edwin and Morcar defeated by Harold Hardrada and Tostig.

Fulton: the first warship to be propelled by steam; built at New York by Robert Fulton, 1815.

Fury and Hecla Strait: discovered by Parry (see Arctic Expeditions), 1823.

Fusillades: the Lyons massacres, 1792.

Futtehghur: (1) 10 July, 1857; English Sepoys massacred by Nana Sahib.

—— (2) 2 Jan., 1857; Sepoys defeated by Sir Colin Campbell.

G

Gabhra: legendary Gaelic battle in Ireland, c. A.D. 284.

Gadsden Purchase, The: 1853; acquisition by the United States of a large portion of Arizona and New Mexico.

Gaeta: captured by the Austrians in 1707; by the Spaniards and Allies in 1734; and by Masséna in 1806.

Gaiety Theatre, The: (London) opened in 1868; rebuilt, 1905.

Gaine's Mill: Federals defeated by Confederates, 27 June, 1862.

Galatea: (1) a pastoral by Cervantes; written c. 1583. (2) a play by John Lyly; printed 1592. (3) a pastoral by Florian; pub. 1783.

——, Triumph of: a fresco by Raphael, painted in the Villa Farnesina, Rome, in 1514.

Galenists: a Mennonite sect, formed in 1664.

Galveston: taken by the Federals 8 Oct., 1862; retaken by the Confederates, Jan., 1863.

Gamester, The: (1) play by Shirley, licensed 1663; a version prod. by Garrick, 1757. (2) comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, pub. 1705. (3) tragedy by Edward Moore, prod. 1753.

Gammer Gurton's Needle: a comedy, acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1506; printed 1575.

Gandamak, Treaty of: 1879; between Great Britain and Afghanistan.

Ganges Canal, opened 8 April, 1854.

Gangud: 1714; Swedish fleet captured by Peter The Great.

Garden Cities: idea developed by Ebenezer Howard, in his book *To-morrow*, pub. 1898; Letchworth garden city begun in 1904.

Garfield J. A.: U.S.A. President, Mar. to Sept., 1881.

Gargantua and Pantagruel, Life of: a satirical work by Rabelais; pub. between 1532 and 1564.

Garrick Club: instituted in 1831.

Garter, Order of The: instituted by Edward III. (as the Order of St. George), c. 1344-50.

Garibaldi: (1807-82); fought for the Unification of Italy, 1860-2; and against the Pope, 1867.

Gas: term introduced by Von Helmont, 1624; gas lighting introduced into Birmingham, 1798, London 1807; for street lighting, 1814-20.

Gastein, Convention of: 14 Aug., 1865, between Austria and Prussia.

Gatling Gun: invented in 1862.

Gaza: besieged and taken by the French in 1799.

Gelt, The: 20 Feb., 1570; Dacre and the Border rebels were dispersed by the royal troops under Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Forster.

Gembloux: 31 Jan., 1578; Dutch defeated by Spaniards.

Geneva Convention, The: signed Aug., 1864, recognizing the Red Cross and the neutrality of combatants' medical service in time of war.

Genghiz Khan: King of Mongolia, 1206-27.

Genius of Christianity: by Chateaubriand, pub. in 1802.

Genoa: (1) 13 Mar., 1795; British naval victory over French; (2) besieged and taken by combined British and Austrian forces, 16 April-5 June, 1800; ceded back to France, 24 June, 1800.

Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*; issued in Latin 1139; in its present condition in 1147.

George: King of Great Britain and Ireland: I., 1714-27 (Elector of Hanover, 1698-1727); II., 1727-60; III., 1760-1820; IV., 1820-30; V., 1910——.

Georgics: pastoral poem by Virgil, c. 30 B.C.

Gerberoi: William the Conqueror defeated and captured his son Robert, 1079.

Gergovia: Julius Caesar defeated by Gauls, 52 B.C.

Germanic Confederation: 1815-66.

Germantown: Washington defeated by Sir William Howe, 4 Oct., 1777.

Germany, Unification of: accomplished, 1871.

Germersheim: 19 and 22 July, 1793; Austrian victory over the French.

Germinal Insurrection: Paris, April, 1795.

Gerona, Siege of: (Peninsular War); 4 June-10 Dec., 1809; the Spaniards besieged and defeated by the French.

Gesta Romanorum: probably compiled in England c. end of 13th, or beginning of 14th cent.

Gettysburg: victory of Federals over Confederates, 1-3 July, 1863.

Ghazni: taken by the British in 1839; retaken by the Afghans in 1842, but was captured once more by the British in the same year.

Ghent, Pacification of: 8 Nov., 1576; an agreement between the provinces of the Low Countries against Spain.

——, **Treaty of:** 24 Dec., 1814; between Great Britain and U.S.A., closing the War of 1812.

Ghurka War, 1811-1816.

Giants, Battle of the: see Battle.

Giaour, The: poem by Byron, pub. 1813.

Gibbel Rutts: Irish rebels defeated by Sir James Duff, 26 May, 1798.

Gibraltar: finally captured from the Moors by the Spaniards, 1462; from the Spaniards by English

and Dutch, 1704; unsuccessfully besieged by French and Spaniards, 1704-5; by Spaniards, 1727; by Spaniards and French, 1779-83; ceded to England in 1713.

Gifford Lectureships: founded for teaching natural theology at the Scottish Universities by bequest of Adam, Lord Gifford, Lord of Session, 1887.

Gilbert Islands: discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

Gilbertines: religious order founded c. 1131-48.

Gil Blas de Santillane, Histoire de: romance by Le Sage, part pub. 1715; completed 1735; translated by Smollett, 1761.

Gipsies: first appeared in England at the beginning of the 16th cent.

Gipsy's Warning, The: opera by Sir Julius Benedict; prod. at Drury Lane, 19 April, 1838.

Girondins, The: a section of the Revolutionary Party in France, 1792-3.

Girton College, Cambridge: founded in 1869.

Gisors, Battle of: 1198; French defeated by English.

——, **Treaty of:** 1113; between England and France.

Gitschin: 29 June, 1866: Austrians defeated by Prussians.

Gladstone Administrations: 1868-74; 1880-85; Feb.-Aug., 1886; Aug., 1892-Mar., 1894.

Glamorgan, Treaty of: 25 Aug., 1645; between Irish Roman Catholics and Earl of Glamorgan.

Glasgow Cathedral: founded c. 1136.

——— **University:** founded by Wm. Turnbull, Bp. of Glasgow, 1451.

Glassites: independent Presbyterian sect, founded by John Glas, 1728.

Glastonbury Abbey: originally founded c. 60 A.D. (?); refounded by Ina c. 708.

Glencoe, Massacre of: 13 Feb., 1692.

Glenlivet: defeat of royal troops by rebels under Earls of Huntly and Erroll, 30 Oct., 1594.

Glenshiel: 10 June, 1719; Hanoverian victory over Jacobites and Spaniards.

Globe Theatre, The: built in 1599 by Richard and Cuthbert Burbage; burnt 1613; afterwards rebuilt, and demolished 1644.

Glorious First of June: 1 June, 1794, when British fleet defeated French off Ushant.

Gloucester, Statute of: passed on 2 Aug., 1278; amended, 1710, 1792, 1837, 1843.

Gloucester: the abbey founded 1700; burnt 1102, 1122; bishopric erected by Henry VII. in 1541; united to Bristol 1836; separated 1884.

Glycerine: discovered about 1779 by Scheele.

Gnostics: various heretical sects which arose in first century.

Goa: conquered in 1510 by Albuquerque.

Gobelin Tapestry: so-called from a house in Paris, where the wool-dyers of the name of Gobelin, in the reign of Francis I. are said to have discovered the secret of dyeing scarlet; the house was bought by Louis XIV. c. 1662, for a manufactory of work of ornamentation (especially tapestry), designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, c. 1666.

God and the Bible: work by Matthew Arnold, pub. 1875.

Gododin, The: poem in Welsh by Aneurin, dealing with battle of Cattraeth, 603; trans. in 1852, by Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel.

Goethe Society: founded in England, 1886.

Gold Coast, The: transferred by the Dutch to Great Britain, in 1872.

Golden Ass, The: romance by Apuleius written in 2nd century.

Golden Bull, The: pub. by Emperor Charles IV., in 1356.

Golden Fleece (Toison d'or), Order of the: founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, 1430.

Golden Legend, The: (1) a collection of biographies of saints, compiled in 13th cent., by Jacobus de Voragine; printed in 1483 by Caxton: (2) a poem by Longfellow, pub. 1851.

Gondibert: poem by Sir Wm. Davenant, pub. 1651.

Gondoliers, The: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1889.

Gonville and Caius College (Cambridge): founded by Gonville, 1348; further endowed by Caius, 1558.

Good Hope, Cape of: discovered in 1487 by Bartholomew Diaz; doubled in 1497 by Vasco da Gama.

Goodman's Fields Theatre (London), opened in 1729; demolished c. 1746; second theatre burned in 1802.

Good-Natured Man, The: comedy by Goldsmith, prod. 29 Jan., 1768.

Good Parliament, The: 1376.

Goodwood: race-meeting, estab. 1802.

Gordon Riots, The: 2 June, 1780.

Gordianus: Roman Emperor: I., 238; II., 238; III., 238-244.
Gorm, King of Denmark, 860-935.
Gorni-Dubnik: Turks defeated by Russians, 24 Oct., 1877.
Gotha, Almanach de: first pub. 1764.
Goths, a Teutonic race which rose to the height of its power in the 3rd cent.
Götterdammerung: opera by Wagner, prod. 1876.
Göttingen University (Georgia Augusta): founded by George II. of England, Elector of Hanover, 1734; opened 1737.
Gowrie Conspiracy, The: 1600; a plot to assassinate James VI. of Scotland.
Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners: by John Bunyan, pub. 1666.
——, Act of: (1) 1690, by which political offenders (except those implicated in death of Charles I.) were pardoned. (2) 1784, by which estates forfeited in 1745, for high treason, were restored.
Graham Land: discovered in 1832, by Capt. Biscoe.
Granada: conquered by Saracens in 711; a Moorish kingdom estab. 1238; retaken by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.
Grand Alliance, The: (1) between Holland and Emperor Leopold, 12 May, 1689; England entered 20 Dec., 1689, Spain 6 June, 1690, and Saxony 2 June, 1694. (2) between the Emperor, England, Hanover, Holland and Prussia, Sept. 7., 1701. (3) between Austria, England, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden in 1813.
—— Duke, The: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1896.
Grand' Tante, La: opera by Massenet, prod. 1867.
Grandenz: 1807; unsuccessfully attacked by the French.
Grandmontines: monastic order instituted by Stephen of Auvergne, c. 1076.
Granicus: 334 B.C.; Persians defeated by Alexander the Great.
Gran Reunion Americana: secret political society, founded in London at the end of the 18th cent.
Grant, Ulysses S.: U.S.A. President, 1869-77.
Granville (France): (1) 1695; bombarded by England. (2) 1793; attacked by Vendéans. (3) 1803; by English.
Graspan: 25 Nov., 1899; Boers defeated by British.
Grattan's Parliament (Irish): 1782-1800.

Gratianus: Roman Emperor, 367-83.
Gravelines: 13 July, 1558; French defeated by Spaniards.
Gravelotte: 18 Aug., 1870; French defeated by William of Prussia.
Gravitation, Law of: promulgated by Newton, 1687; said to have been proved to him in 1670.
Gray League, The: a German League, formed in 1424.
Gray's Inn: established 1357.
Great Britain: name given in 1604 to England, Wales and Scotland.
—— **Eastern:** steamship launched in 1858; first voyage across Atlantic, 1860; sold to be broken up, 1886.
—— **Harry, The:** built in 1488.
—— **Intercourse, The:** 1496; compact between Henry VII. of England and Burgundy.
Greece: established as a kingdom 1832.
Greek Anthology: a collection of poems and epigrams, written c. 680-695 B.C., collected in 14th century A.D. MS. collection discovered at Heidelberg, 1606; pub. 1772-6.
—— **Independence, War of:** 1821-29.
—— **Fire:** invented by Callinicus in 7th cent. (?)
Greenland: discovered by the Norsemen, c. 900; colonized and named by Eric the Red c. 1000 (see Arctic Expeditions); re-discovered by Davis in 1585; re-colonized by Danes, 1721.
Greenwich Hospital: established on the site of a royal residence dating from the time of Edward I., in 1694.
—— **Observatory:** founded 10 Aug., 1675.
Gregorian Calendar: inaugurated by Gregory XIII., 1582; adopted in England, 1751.
—— **Chant:** name given by Gregory I. to the Ambrosian Chant, which he improved c. 590.
—— **Modes:** musical scales set in order, c. 590, by Gregory I.
Gregory, Pope: I (The Great), 590-604; II., 715-731; III. 731-741; IV., 827-844; V., 996-9; VI., 1045-6; VII., 1073-85; VIII. (Antipope), 1118-21; VIII., Oct.-Dec., 1187; IX., 1227-41; X., 1271-76; XI., 1370-78; XII., 1406-15; XIII., 1572-85; XIV., 1590-1; XV., 1621-3; XVI., 1831-46.
Grenada (West Indies): discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named "Conception"; captured from French by English in 1762; ceded to England, 1763; re-captured by French, 1779; restored to England, 1783.

Grenadiers: established in France in 1667; in England, 1685.

Gresham College (London): founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575; opened in 1596.

Gretna Green: irregular marriages at declared invalid in 1856.

Grévy, Jules F. J. P.: French President, 1879-87.

Grey Friars: founded in 1223 by St. Francis of Assisi.

Grimm's Law: propounded in 1848.

Grimsel Pass, The: 1799; Austrians defeated by the French.

Grinnell Land: discovered in 1850 by De Haven (see Arctic Expeditions).

Griqualand West and East: annexed to Cape Colony, 27 Oct., 1871; incorporated with it, 1880.

Griselidir: opera by Massénet, prod. 1901.

Groats: see Fourpenny Pieces.

Grossbeeren: 23 Aug., 1813; French defeated by Prussians.

Grossjägerndorf: 30 Aug., 1757; Prussians defeated by Russians.

Groote Privilegie: 1477; a charter granted to the Netherlands by Mary of Burgundy.

Grub Street Opera: by Henry Fielding, prod. 1731.

Guadeloupe (West Indies): discovered by Columbus in 1493; colonized by French in 1635; taken by England from France, 1794; retaken by France the same year; England captured it again in 1813, but restored it to France in 1815.

—— **Hidalgo, Treaty of:** 2 Feb., 1848; between Mexico and U.S.A.

Guanahani: (probably Watling's Island) discovered in 1492 by Columbus.

Guardian, The: (1) play by Massinger licensed in 1633; played 1634; pub. 1655. (2) Comedy by Abr. Cowley; played in 1641; pub. 1650 (re-written in 1658 as "The Cutter of Coleman Street"). (3) Periodical (edited by Steele), pub. in 1713 in London.

Guards: bodyguard appointed in 1485, to attend English Kings; horseguards raised, 1551; royal regiment of guards raised by Charles II. in Flanders, 1656; and combined with another, raised 1660, by Colonel John Russell, 1665. Coldstream Guards raised by Gen. Monk, constituted the 2nd regiment, 1661. Horse Grenadier Guards raised, 1693 and 1702; disbanded 1873. See also Grenadiers; Irish.

Guatemala, Republic of: established 1839.

Guerre Folle: rising in France, 1484.
Guiana, British: settled by Dutch 1580; acquired by England 1803, being formally ceded to them 1814.
——, Dutch: settled by English 1652; acquired by Dutch 1674; in possession of Great Britain 1804-14.
——, French: settled by French 1626.
Guildhall (London): founded 1411; restored after the Great Fire of 1666.
Guilford Court House: victory of Lord Cornwallis over Americans, 15 Mar., 1781.
Guillaume Tell: opera by Rossini, prod. 1829.
Guillotine: invention of, wrongly ascribed to Dr. Guillotin; made by a German named Schmidt, and first used on 25 April, 1792.
Guinea: English gold coin first minted 1663; discontinued 1817.
——: probably visited by the Genoese, 1291; by the French in 1364; ceded to Great Britain, 1872.
——, French: constituted a colony, 17 Mar., 1893.
Guinegate: see Battle of the Spurs (2).
Gujerat: 22 Feb., 1849; victory of Lord Gough over Sikhs.
Gulistan, Treaty of: between Russia and Persia, 1813.
Gulliver's Travels: by Jonathan Swift, pub. 1726-7.
Gun Club: founded in 1860, by Sir Gilbert East.
Gunpowder: first used by English soldiers in 1346.
—— Plot, The: planned to be carried out, 5 Nov., 1605 (Guy Fawkes arrested, 4 Nov.).
Gunter's Chain: invented in 1606 by Edmund Gunter.
Gunzburg: 9 Oct., 1805; victory of Marshal Ney over Austrians.
Gustavus: King of Sweden; I., 1523-60; II., 1611-32; III., 1771-92; IV., 1792-1809.
Guy Mannering: by Sir Walter Scott, pub. 1815.
Guy's Hospital: founded by Thos. Guy, printer and publisher, 1724.
Gwalior: taken by the British in 1780, 1804, 1844; on 17 and 19 June, 1858, the Indian mutineers were defeated.
Gyroscope: invented by Fessel of Cologne, 1852.

H

Haako: see Hako.
Haarlem: (1) seized by rebel peasants *in 1492.* (2) Successfully besieged by Spaniards, Dec., 1572, to

July, 1573. (3) Retaken by William of Orange, in 1577.

Habeas Corpus Act: passed 1679.

Haddon Hall: opera by Sullivan, prod, 1892.

Hadrian (Popes): see Adrian.

——: Roman Emperor, 117-38.

Hadrian's Wall: built c. 120.

Hæretico Comburendo, Statute de: 1401; directed against Lollards.

Hague: held by the French from Jan., 1795-Dec., 1813.

—— **Congress:** first held on 18 May, 1899; convened in interests of peace.

——, **Treaty of:** 21 May, 1659; between England, France and Holland; 4 Jan., 1717 (Triple Alliance), between England, France and Netherlands.

Hail, Columbia: patriotic American song, by Joseph Hopkinson, 1798.

Haileybury College: founded by East India Company, 1806.

Hakluyt's "Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation": first pub. 1589; enlarged edn. in 1598-1600.

Hakluyt Society: formed 15 Dec., 1846.

Hako, or Hakon, or Haakon, King of Norway: I., 940-963; II. (Jarl), 977-95; III., 1202-4 (one of the claimants of the throne during the Civil War, 1136-62, had called himself Haco III.); IV., 1207-63; V., 1299-1319; VI., 1343-80; VII., 18 Nov., 1905—.

Halicarnassus Mausoleum: built in 352 B.

Halidon Hill: 19 July, 1333; Scots defeated by Edward III.

Halifax (Nova Scotia): founded in 1749 by Hon. Edward Cornwallis.

Hallelujah Victory, The: see Alleluia Victory.

Halley's Comet: name given to comet of 1531, 1607, 1682, which Edmund Halley (1656-1742) rightly foretold its return in 1758; last seen, 1909-10.

Hall of Fame: Munich, completed 1853; New York, founded 1900, dedicated 1901.

Hallue: 23 Dec., 1870; indecisive battle between France and Germany.

Ham, Castle of: present building erected in 1470; Prince of Conde imprisoned there, 1830; Louis Napoleon, 1840-46.

Hamburg: founded c. 809 by Charlemagne.

Hamblet, Prince of Denmarke, Hystorie of: by Belleforest 1570.

Hamlet: by Shakespeare; played in 1600 or 1601; printed in 1603.

——: opera by Thomas, prod. in Paris 1868; in London 1869.

Hammurabi: King of Babylonia; c. 2287-2232 B.C.

Hampstead Heath: bought by Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871.

Hampton Court: palace begun by Cardinal Wolsey in 1515; presented to Henry VIII. 1525.

Hampton Court Conference: 14, 16 and 18 Jan., 1604; convened to settle differences between the Puritans and Prelatists.

Hampton Roads: 8-9 Mar., 1862; sea fight between Federals and Confederates.

Hanau: 31 Oct., 1813; Napoleon defeated Austro-Bavarian Army.

Handel Society: (1) English, formed 1843; (2) German, formed 1856.

Han Dynasty: China; B.C. 207-220 A.D.; founded by Kaou-te.

Hangö-Udde: 7 Aug., 1714; Russian victory over Swedes.

Hanover: separated from Great Britain, 1837; annexed to Prussia, 1866.

——, House of: succeeded to British throne in 1714.

——, Treaty of: Sept., 1725; between Great Britain, France and Prussia.

Hanseatic League: formed 1241; dissolved 1600.

Hansel und Gretel: opera by Humperdinck, prod. 1893.

Hapsburg Castle: built c. 1020.

Hard Cash: novel by Charles Reade, 1863.

Hardicanute: King of England, 1040-2.

Hard Times: novel by Dickens, 1854.

Hardwicke's Act, Lord: passed in 1753; regulated the marriage law.

Harfleur, Siege of: (1) Aug-22 Sep., 1415; surrendered by the French to Henry V. (2) May-July, 1416; the English besieged by the French, but relieved. (3) Retaken by the French in 1435; (4) by the English 1440; (5) finally by the French in 1449.

Harlaw (Aberdeenshire): 1411; Highlanders defeated by the Earl of Mar.

Harleian Library: a collection of MSS. made by Edward Harley, 1705 *et seq.*; purchased by the nation in 1753 for British Museum.

Harlem Canal: (U.S.A.) opened 17 June, 1895; connects the Harlem and Hudson Rivers.

Harlot's Progress, The: set of six pictures by Hogarth, finished 1733; five burned in 1755 at Fonthill.

Harmonists: communistic religious sect, formed in Würtemberg by George Rapp and taken by him to Pennsylvania in 1803.

Harold, King of Denmark: 935-985.

——, King of English. I., 1035-40; II., 6 Jan.-14 Oct., 1066.

——, King of Norway. I., 860-930; II., 950-63; III., 1046-66.

——, **The Last of the Saxon Kings:** romance by Lord Lytton, 1842.

Haroun-al-Raschid: Caliph of Bagdad 786-809. See Bagdad.

Harper's Ferry: 15 Sept., 1862; "Stonewall" Jackson defeated Federals under Gen. Miles.

Harrison, Benjamin: U.S.A. President 1889-93.

Harrison William H.: U.S.A. President; Mar. to April, 1841.

Harrow School: founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571.

Harry Lorrequer: novel by Charles Lever, 1837.

Harry Richmond: novel by Meredith, pub. 1871.

Hartford Convention: 15 Dec., 1814-5 Jan., 1815.

Harvard University (U.S.A.): founded 28 Oct., 1636.

Hashin: 20 Mar., 1885; Soudanese defeated by Gen. Graham's army.

Hassler Expedition: 4 Dec., 1871-Aug., 1872.

Hassluck: 11 Oct., 1805, the French compelled Austrians to retire with great loss.

Hasterbeck: 26 July, 1757; Duke of Cumberland defeated by French.

Hastings: 14 Oct., 1066; English defeated by William of Normandy.

Hastings, Warren, Trial of: 13 Feb., 1788-23 April, 1795.

Hattemists: sect founded in the Netherlands in 1683.

Hatti Humayun: 1856; a Turkish decree giving equal rights to members of all religions.

Havana: founded in 1511 by Diego Velasquez: 13 Aug., 1762; taken by the English after a two months' siege; restored to Spain in 1763; taken by U.S.A., 1898.

Havelok the Dane, The Lay of: composed some time previous to 1300.

Havre: occupied 1562-63 by the English, who unsuccessfully attacked it in 1694.
Hawaii: discovered in 1542 by Gaetano; rediscovered in 1778 by Captain Cook; declared a republic in 1894; annexed to U.S.A. in 1898.
Hawkers and Pedlars: first licensed in 1698.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty: 1901; between Great Britain and United States, regarding Panama Canal.
Hayes, Rutherford B., U.S.A. President, 1877-81.
Haymarket: the old market was estab. in 1644; abolished in 1830.
—— **Theatre:** first built in 1707; second in 1821; present one in 1880.
Hayti: island discovered and named "Hispaniola" by Columbus, 1492.
——, **Republic of:** independence proclaimed 1801.
Hearth-Money: see Chimney Tax.
Heart of Midlothian, The: novel by Scott, 1818.
Heathfield: 12 Oct., 633; Northumbrians defeated by Mercians and Britons.
Heavenfield: 634; Britons defeated by Anglo-Saxons.
Hebrew Melodies: collections of poems by Byron, pub. 1815.
Hebrides: colonised by Norway in 9th cent.; ceded to Scotland by Norway, 1266.
——, **New:** discovered in 1606; explored by Cook, 1773; annexed by the French, 1886.
Hedgeley Moor: 25 April, 1464; defeat of Lancastrians by Yorkists.
Hegira: 20 June, 622; name given to flight of Mohammed from Mecca.
Heidelberg Catechism: issued 1562.
—— **University:** founded in 1386.
Hei-kon-tai: 25-29 Jan., 1905; Russians defeated by Japanese.
Heil dir im Siegerkranz ("Hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath"); Prussian national hymn, composed in 1790 by Heinrich Harries.
Heilbroun, Union of: 1633; between German Protestants and Swedes.
Heilsberg: 10 June, 1807; indecisive battle between Russians and French.
Heimskringla: written by Snorri Sturluson (1178-1241).
Hejira: see Hegira.
Helder (Holland): 21 Aug., 1673; English defeated by Van Tromp.

Helen. A Tale: last novel by Maria Edgeworth, 1834.
Helene: opera by Saint Saëns, prod. 1904.
Heligoland: taken from Denmark by Great Britain, 1807; formally ceded to latter, 1814; and by Great Britain to Germany, 1890.
Helsingfors: 1855; unsuccessfully bombarded by the Allies.
Heliopolis: 20 Mar., 1800; French, under Kléber, defeated Turks under Ibrahim Bey.
Hellenic Society: formed 16 June, 1879.
Hellenics: by Landor, pub. 1847.
Helvetic Republic: estab. 1798.
Hengestdune: 838; defeat of Danes by Egbert, King of Wessex.
Hennersdorf: 24 Nov., 1745; Austrians and Saxons defeated by Frederick the Great.
Henri, Kings of France: see Henry.
Henri III. et sa Cour: drama by Dumas père, prod. 1829.
Henriade, La: epic poem by Voltaire, pub. (as La Ligne) 1723; English trans., 1732.
Henricians: (1) a sect of religious reformers in Southern France and Switzerland, in 12th cent. (2) Followers of Emperor Henry IV. in 1076.
Henry, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire: I. (the Fowler), 918-36; II. (the Saint, or the Lame), 1002-24; III. (the Black), 1039-56; IV., 1056-1106; V., 1106-25; VI., 1190-97; VII., 1308-13.
——, **King of Castile;** I., 1214-17; II., 1369-79; III., 1390-1406; IV., 1454-74.
——, **King of England:** I., 1100-35; II., 1154-89; III., 1216-72; IV., 1399-1413; V., 1413-22; VI., 1422-61; VII., 1485-1509; VIII., 1509-47. [XI., title assumed in 1788 by Cardinal York, brother of Young Pretender.]
——, **King of France:** I., 1031-60; II., 1547-59; III., 1574-89; IV. (King of Navarre, 1572-), 1589-1610. [V., title given to Comte de Chambord (1820-83), by the Legitimists.]
——, **King of Navarre:** 1270-74; II., titular King, unsuccessful claimant in 1521; III. (see Henry IV. of France), 1572-1610.
——, **King of Portugal:** 1578-80.
——, **Prince of Portugal:** (the Navigator) 4 Mar., 1394—13 Nov., 1460.
—— **IV.:** play by Shakespeare; first part prod. in 1597; printed in 1598; second part, prod. in 1598; printed in 1600.

Henry V.: play by Shakespeare; prod. in 1599; printed 1600.
—— **VI.:** play in three parts, assigned to Shakespeare, but probably only revised by him from earlier plays; first acted 1592; first printed in present form 1623.
—— **VIII.:** play begun by Shakespeare, probably finished by Fletcher and Massinger, prod. in 1613; printed 1623.
—— **Esmond:** novel by Thackeray, 1852.
Heptarchy, The: existed in England, c. 460-828.
Heraclius: Emperor of the East; c. 622-641.
Heraldry: introduced by Charlemagne, 800 A.D.
Heralds' College: incorporated and endowed by Richard III., 1483.
Herat: (1) 22 Nov., 1837-9 Sept., 1838; unsuccessfully besieged by Persians. (2) taken by them 25th Oct., 1856.
Herculaneum: overthrown by eruption in 79 A.D.; first excavations in 1709, being followed by several others, the chief being those in 1869.
Herdonea: B.C. 210; the Romans defeated by Carthaginians under Hannibal.
Hereford Cathedral: founded in 1079.
Hereward the Wake: novel by Kingsley, 1866.
Hermann und Dorothea: poem by Goethe, 1797.
Hernani, ou l'Honneur Castillan: tragedy by Hugo, played 25 Feb., 1830.
Hernani: 16 Mar., 1837: victory of Carlists over Cristinos and British.
Herne's Oak (Windsor Park), blown down in 1863, at the age of 650 (?) years.
Herod: King of Judea; I. (the Great), 40-4 B.C.; II. (Agrippa I.), 37-41 A.D.; III. (Agrippa II.), 52-71.
Herodiade: opera by Massenet, prod. 1881.
Heroes Fund: £250,000 given by Mr. Carnegie in Sept., 1908, for the creation of this Fund.
Herrera: 23 Aug., 1837; Carlists defeated the Cristinos.
Herrings, Battle of the: Feb., 1429; unsuccessful attack by the French on the English near Rouvrai.
Hertford, Ecclesiastical Council of: met 673.
—— **College** (Oxford), founded c. 1312; dissolved 1805; and reincorporated 1874.
—— **House** (London): bought by the nation for housing the Wallace Collection, and opened, 1900.
Hertogenbosch: taken by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814.

Hexham: 15 May, 1664; **the final** stand of the Yorkists.
Hezekiah: King of Judah, B.C. 727 (?)-699.
Hiawatha: poem by Longfellow, 1855.
Hibbert Fund: estab. by Robert Hibbert, 19 July, 1847.
—— **Lectures:** first course by Prof. Max Müller, 25 April-30 May, 1878.
Hicksites: followers of Elias Hicks, who seceded from The Society of Friends in 1827.
Highgate Archway: first stone of old bridge laid on 31 Oct, 1812; new archway opened 1897.
———— **Cemetery:** consecrated 20 May, 1839.
———— **School:** founded in 1565 by Sir Roger Cholmeley.
High Commission, Court of: estab. in 1559; dissolved 1641; it was revived in 1686 under the name of Court of Ecclesiastical Commission, but abolished in 1689.
Highland Widow, The: novel by Scott, 1827.
—— **Garb Act:** passed 12 Aug., 1746; repealed in 1782.
Hind and the Panther, The: satirical poem by Dryden, 1687.
Histriomastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragœdie: treatise by Prynne, dated 1633, but pub. 1632.
H.M.S. Pinafore: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan; prod. 1878.
Hobart Town: founded in 1804 by Col. Collins.
Hobkirk's Hill: 28 April, 1781; Americans defeated by English.
Hochkirchen: 14 Oct., 1758; Austrian victory over Frederick the Great.
Höchst: (1) 20 June, 1622; Palatine troops defeated by the Imperialists; (2) 11 Oct., 1795; Austrians defeated French.
Höchstaat: (1) 20 Sept., 1703; Imperialists defeated by French and Bavarians. (2) See Blenheim. (3) 19 June, 1800; Austrians defeated by the French.
Hogarth Club (London): estab. 1870.
Hohen-Friedberg: 4 June, 1745; Austrians and Saxons defeated by Frederick the Great.
Hohenlinden: 3 Dec., 1800; Austrians defeated by French under Moreau.
Hohenzollern, House of: the reigning house of Prussia since 1701 (German Emperors since 1871).
Holbein Society: formed in 1868.

Holborn Viaduct: built 1867.

Holinshed's "Chronicles": begun in 1548 by Wolfe; pub. by Holinshed in 1578.

Holland House (London): built in 1607, by **Sir Walter** Cope.

Holstein: annexed by Prussia in 1866.

Holy Alliance, The: 1815-1830; league of all European Sovereigns, with the exception of the Pope and the King of England.

—— **Dying:** by Jeremy Taylor, 1651.

—— **League:** (1) 1511-13; between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Aragon, Venice, Switzerland, England, and the Emperor Maximilian. (2) 10 July, 1538; between Emperor Charles V., Bavaria, Saxony, Brunswick, and Archbishops of Mainz and Salzburg. (3) 1576-96; formed by Roman Catholics of France.

—— **Living:** by Jeremy Taylor, 1650.

—— **Office:** see Inquisition.

—— **Roman Empire, The:** 800-1806.

Holyrood Palace: founded as an Abbey, 1128; Rizzio murdered there 1566.

Holy Sepulchre, Church of the: (Jerusalem); consecrated 336.

————, **Order of the:** said to have been founded in 1099 by Godfrey of Bouillon.

—— **War, The:** (1) work by Thomas Fuller, 1639; (2) work by Bunyan, 1682.

Home Rule Bills: (1) 1866; (2) 1893; both rejected.

—— **Rule Party:** formed 1873.

"Home, Sweet Home": words by J. H. Payne; (d. 1852); music, alleged to be Sicilian, but probably by Sir Henry Bishop, who introduced the song into "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," 1823.

Homildon Hill: 14 Sept., 1402; Scots defeated by Hotspur.

Homme qui rit, L': ("The Man Who Laughs"); romance by Victor Hugo, 1869.

Hondschoten: 6-8 Sept. 1793; the French compelled English to retire from besieging Dunkirk.

Honduras: discovered by Columbus in 1502.

Honest Man's Fortune, The: play by Fletcher, Massinger, etc.; prod. 1613; printed 1647.

—— **Whore, The:** play by Dekker and Middleton; part I. printed in 1604; part. II., 1630.

Hong Kong: ceded to Great Britain, 1842.

Honolulu: revolution in 1893.

Honorius Flavius: Emperor of the West; 395-423.

Honorius, Pope: I., 625-38; II. (Antipope), 1064; II., 1124-30; III., 1216-27; IV., 1285-87.

Honour, Legion of: see Legion.

Hooghly: 24 Nov., 1759; combined land and sea battle; Dutch and sepoys defeated by British and natives.

Hope Theatre, The: Bankside, London, opened c. 1581.

Hopkinsians: adherents of Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803).

Horn, Cape: first rounded in 1616 by Le Maire and Van Schouten.

Horse Guards: instituted 1550 by Edward VI.; revived in 1661 by Charles II.

Hortensian Law: adopted in Rome, c. 286 B.C.

Horticultural Society, Royal: founded by Sir Joseph Banks, 1804; incorporated 1809.

Horus: (1) 271; Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, defeated by Aurelian. (2) 1832; Turks defeated by Ibrahim Pasha.

Hoshea: King of Israel; last King of the ten tribes; 734-722 B.C.

Hospital Fund, Prince of Wales': inaugurated 5 Feb., 1897.

—— **Sunday:** said to have been started at Birmingham 13 Nov., 1859.

Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of the: founded c. 1048.

Hotel de Cluny: a palace in Paris, built in 15th and 16th cents.

—— **de Ville:** (Paris); begun 1533; completed 1628; Louis-Philippe introduced to the people here in Aug., 1830; republic proclaimed here 26 Feb., 1848; burned by the Communists 24 May, 1871.

—— **des Invalides** (Paris): founded in 1670.

Hounslow Heath: military camp estab. by James II. in 1686.

Household Words: periodical edited by Dickens, first pub. 30 Mar., 1850.

House Duty: imposed 1695; repealed later, but reimposed instead of Window Tax in 1851.

House of the Seven Gables, The: novel by Hawthorne, 1851.

House of Life, The: sonnets by D. G. Rossetti, pub. 1881.

Household Suffrage: (after one year's residence) introd. into parliamentary elections for boroughs, 1867; extended to counties, 1884-85.

Howard, Catharine: married Henry VIII., 28 July, 1540; executed 12 Feb., 1542.
Hoxne: 870; East Anglians defeated by the Danes.
Huarina: (Bolivia), 20 Oct., 1547; Drego Centeno defeated by Pizarro.
Hubbardton: 7 July, 1777; Americans defeated by British.
Hubertsburg, Treaty of: 15 Feb., 1763; between Prussia, Austria and Saxony.
Hudibras: a semi-political satire by Samuel Butler; pub. 1663-78.
Hudson's Bay: discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1512; rediscovered by Henry Hudson, 1610.
——— **Company:** charter granted 2 May, 1670.
Hudson Bay Territory: taken over by the Dominion of Canada in 1869.
—— **Strait:** discovered in 1517 by Cabot.
Hué, Treaty of: 1874; between France and Annam, the latter becoming a French Protectorate.
Huesca: 24 May, 1837; Carlists defeated the Cristinos and British.
Huguenot Society of London: formed 1885.
Huguenots, The: name first given to French Protestants 1560; driven from France 1685.
Hugh Capet: King of France, 987-996.
Hulse's Foundation: founded by will of Rev. John Hulse, d. 1790.
Hulsean Lectures: first course given by Rev. Christopher Benson; 1820.
Humane Society, Royal: founded in 1774.
Humbert: King of Italy; 1878-1900.
Humorists, The: comedy by Thomas Shadwell, prod. 1671.
Humorous Lieutenant, The: play by Fletcher, prod. between 1618 and 1625; printed 1647.
Humphrey Clinker, The Expedition of: novel by Smollett, 1771.
Hundred Days, The: from middle of March to June 22, 1815.
Hundred Years' War: 1337-1453; between England and France.
Hungarian War of Independence: 1848-1849; a Hungarian insurrection against Austria.
Huntingdonians: followers of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, d. 17 June, 1771; and George Whitefield, d. 30 Sept., 1770.
Huon de Bordeaux: a French chanson de geste; c. 1454.

Hurlothrumbo: comic opera, prod. by Samuel Johnson (the dancer, *not* the Doctor) 1729.
Hussars: militia estab. in Hungary, c. 1359.
Hussites, The: adherents of John Huss, 1369-1415; formed themselves into a religio-political party, and waged civil war 1419-1434.
Hutchinsonians: (1) followers of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), English secularist; (2) followers of Anne Hutchinson (d. 1643), antinomian teacher in America.
Hydaspes: B.C. 327; Indians defeated by Alexander the Great.
Hyde Park: enclosed in 1670; Crystal Palace erected for the Great Exhibition, 1851; Reform Meeting Riot, 23-24 July, 1866.
Hyderabad: 24 Mar., 1843; the Belochees defeated by Sir Charles Napier.
Hydrophobia: 1885, M. Pasteur operated on 40 patients; the Pasteur Institute founded, at Paris, Mar., 1886; opened, 14 Nov., 1888; a British Commission reported confidence in his treatment, 27 June, 1887.
Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings: foreign rulers in Egypt, c. 2100-1650 B.C.
Hymns, Ancient and Modern: first appeared in 1860, edited by Rev. Sir Henry Baker.
Hypatia: novel by Charles Kingsley, 1853.
Hyperion: (1) poetical fragment by Keats, pub. 1820; (2) prose romance by Longfellow, pub. 1839.
Hypnotism: first put to practical use in 1843 by James Braid.
Hypocrite, The: play by Bickerstaffe, prod., 1768.
Hyrcanus: I., Maccabean prince of Judea, 135-105 B.C.; II., last of the Maccabees, 69-30 B.C.

I

Iceland: settled by Irish monks c. 795; by Northmen c. 870-930; Christianity introduced c. 1000; united to Norway in 1202; to Denmark, 1380.
Ich Dien ("I serve"): motto adopted by Edward the Black Prince, after Crécy, 26 Aug., 1346.
Iconoclasts: sect originated by Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, in the 8th cent., to oppose image-worship in the Eastern Church.
Iconoclast Emperors: 726 to the middle of the 9th cent.

Ida: first King of Bernicia, 547-559.
Ides of March: 15 Mar. (44 B.C.); date of assassination of Julius Caesar.
Idle, River: battle of; 617; Æthefrith, King of Northumbria, defeated and slain by Redwald, King of East Anglia.
Idler, The: essays by Dr. Johnson, published in "The Universal Chronicle," 1758-60.
Idria: quicksilver mines discovered in 1497.
Idstedt: 24 and 25 July, 1850; troops of Schleswig-Holstein defeated by Danes.
Idylls of the King: poems by Tennyson, pub. 1859-85.
Iglau, Treaty of: 1436; between Emperor Sigismund and the Hussites.
Ile d'Aix: 4 Mar., 1758; naval victory of British over French.
Iliad: epic poem by Homer (born c. 850); trans. (from a French version) by Hall in 1581; from the Greek by Chapman, 1598; by Pope, pub. 1715-20.
Ilioilo (Philippine Islands): captured by the Americans 11 Feb., 1899.
"Illustrated London News": established in 1842; first number appeared 14 May.
Imaginary Conversations: by Landor, pub. 1824-29.
—— **Portraits:** essays by Walter Pater, pub. 1887.
Imperial Conference: met in London, 1907.
—— **Delegates' Enactment:** 25 Feb., 1803.
—— **Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India:** opened by Queen Victoria on 10 May, 1893.
—— **Parliament:** name bestowed by George III. after union with Ireland, 1801.
Importants, The: political party, formed in France in 1643.
Illuminati: (1) heretical sect which arose in Spain in 1575; (2) secret society in Bavaria, founded 1776, suppressed 1785.
Illusions Perdues, Les ("Lost Illusions"): by Balzac, 1837-39-43.
Impositions: illegal custom duties levied by James I., 1614.
In Memoriam: elegiac poem by Tennyson, 1850.
Ina: King of West Saxons, 688-726.
Incident, The: 1641; an alleged plot to kill the Earl of Argyle and the Marquis of Hamilton.
Inconstant, The, or The Way to Win Him: comedy by Geo. Farquhar, prod. 1702.

Incredible Things in Thule: romance by Antonius Diogenes, c. 1st cent.
Indemnity and Oblivion, Act of: passed 1660.
Independents: doctrines of, preached by Robert Browne, 1585; church formed at London, 1593; epitome of faith drawn up, 1658; Congregational Union formed in 1831.
Indexes Expurgatorius and Prohibitorius: begun in 1555 by Pope Paul IV.
India Act: passed 1784.
——, Empress of: Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, 1 May, 1876; in Delhi, 1 Jan., 1877.
——: Punjab conquered by Alexander the Great, 327-325 B.C.; invaded by Mohammedans in 1001 A.D.; passage round Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco da Gama, 1497; Bengal and Behar annexed by Great Britain, 1757; territory extended, 1772-1849; Indian Mutiny, 1857; administration transferred from East India Co. to the Crown in 1858; Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress, 1877.
Indiana: novel by George Sand, 1831.
Indian Councils Act, 1904.
—— Emperor, The, or The Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards: play by Dryden, produced in 1665.
—— Mutiny: 1857-1858.
—— Queen: tragedy by Sir Robert Howard and Dryden, produced in 1664.
Indulgence, Declaration of: 1687; annulled all religious tests and penal laws against the Dissenters and Roman Catholics.
Indulgences: first granted by Leo III. c. 800; Clement V. first Pope to make public sale of them, 1313; sale of general indulgences in 1517, by Leo X., led to the Reformation.
Inebriates Acts: passed 1898, 1899.
Inexpiable War, The: 241-238 B.C.; between Carthage and her mercenaries.
Inferno, The: see Dante's Divina Commedia.
Inghamites: followers of Benjamin Ingham (1712-72).
Ingoldsby Legends: by Richard Harris Barham; first series published collectively in 1840; second and third in 1847.
Inhlobane Mountain: 28 Mar., 1879; British repulsed by Zulus.
Inkerman: 5 Nov., 1854; Russians defeated by British and French.
Inkle and Yarico: musical comedy by George Colman, Junior; prod., 4 Aug., 1787.

Innocent: Pope, I., 407-17; II., 1130-43; III., 1198-1216; IV., 1243-54; V., 29 Jan. to 22 June, 1276; VI., 1352-62; VII., 1404-06; VIII., 1484-92; IX., 29 Oct.-30 Dec., 1591; X., 1644-55; XI., 1676-89; XII., 1691-1700; XIII., 1721-24.

Inquisition: originated 1203, in the commission by Innocent III. for the conversion of the Albigenses; abolished in Italy and Spain, 1808; in Portugal, 1812-26; re-established in Spain, 1814; suppressed again, 1820; finally abolished, 1835.

Insatiate Countess, The: tragedy, attributed to Marston, produced in 1610.

Institution of France: established 25 Oct., 1795.

Institutes of the Christian Religion: by Calvin, pub. in Latin, 1536; in French, 1540.

Instrument of Government: passed Dec., 1653; established the Protectorate of Cromwell.

Insurance: of houses, etc., against fire, began 1667; first life office estab. 1706; burglary policies introduced c. 1903; national insurance against invalidity and unemployment, Bill introduced in Commons, 4 May, 1911.

Inter Gravissimas Bull: 1582; ordained use of the Gregorian Calendar.

Interdict of Innocent III.: 1208-1213; occasioned by King John's refusal to recognize Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury.

International African Association: formed 1876.

—— **Working Men's Association:** established in London, 1864.

Inverlochy: 2 Feb., 1645; victory of Royalist Highlanders over Lowland Covenanters and Campbells.

Intransigeants: (1) Radical party in Spain, which brought about an unsuccessful insurrection in 1873-4.

Investiture, Wars of: 1075-1085; between Emperor Henry IV. and Pope Gregory VII.

Invincibles, The: an Irish secret Society, established in Dublin in 1881.

Iodine: discovered in 1812, by M. de Courtois.

Iolanthe: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1882.

Ion: (1) play by Euripides, c. 424 B.C. (2) Tragedy by T. N. Talfourd, printed 1835; produced 1836.

Ionian Islands: acquired by Venice, c. 1400; annexed by France, 1797; conquered by Turks and Russians, 1799; republic, 1800-07; annexed by France again, 1807; British Protectorate, 1815; ceded to Greece, 1864.

Ionian War: 501-492 B.C.; between Ionians and Persians.
Iphegenie auf Tauris: drama by Goethe, 1787.
Iphigenia: tragedy by John Dennis, prod. 1700.
Iphigenie: tragedy by Racine; produced at court 1674; publicly 1675.
—— **en Aulide:** opera by Gluck, prod. 1774.
———— **Tauride:** opera by Gluck, prod. 1778.
Ipsus: 301 B.C.; Syrian victory over the Macedonians.
Ipswich Grammar School: founded by Wolsey, 1525.
Iquique: 21 May, 1879; Peruvian naval victory over Chili.
Ireland: conquest of the English Pale, 1169; settlement of Ulster by English, 1609-12; rising put down by Cromwell, 1649-50; Irish Parliament declared independent, 1782; rebellion, 1798; Act of Union came into force 1 Jan., 1801. See also Adrian, Bull of; Home Rule.
——, **Young:** a party established in 1840.
Irene: (1) tragedy by Dr. Johnson, prod. 6 Feb., 1749; (2) tragedy by Voltaire, 16 Mar., 1778.
Irish Charter: granted by Henry III. on his accession (1216).
—— **Church Disestablishment Act:** passed in 1869 by Liberal Government under Gladstone.
—— **Guards:** formed in 1900.
—— **Land Acts:** 1870, 1881, 1885, 1896, 1903.
—— **Society:** founded in 1609 to colonise Ulster; charter granted in 1613, suspended in 1637, restored 1670.
—— **Universities:** Act of 1908 provides for two—one at Dublin and one at Belfast.
—— **Widow, The:** comedy by Garrick, prod. 23 Oct., 1772.
Iron Chest, The: play by George Colman the Younger, produced 12 Mar., 1796.
—— **Crown of Lombardy:** first used 591, for Agiluif.
—— ——, **Order of the:** established by Napoleon on 26 May, 1805; revived by the Emperor of Austria on 12 Feb., 1816.
—— **Cross, Order of the:** established in 1813, by William III. of Prussia; revived in 1870 by Emperor William I.
—— **Mask, Man in the:** identity never established; imprisoned 1662; died 1703.
Ironclad: first, "Warrior"; built on Thames, 1860.
Ironsides: raised by Cromwell in 1642.
Irredenists: political party in Italy, formed in 1878.

Irvingites: followers of Edward Irving (1792-1834).
Irun: 17 May, 1837; fortress captured from the Carlists by the Cristinos and British.
Isaac: Byzantine Emperor; I., 1057-59; II., 1185-95, and 1203-4.
Isabella (Haiti): founded by Columbus, 1493.
——: I., Queen of Castile, 1474-1504; II., Queen of Spain, 1833-68.
Isandhlwana: 22 Jan., 1879; British force massacred by Zulus.
Ischia: serious earthquake in, 1883.
Ishbosheth: King of Israel, 1033-5 B.C.
Isidorian Decretals, The: circulated in Spain in 6th cent.
Island Number 10: captured by the Federals, 7 April, 1862.
—— **Princess, The:** play by Fletcher, produced at court, 1621; printed, 1647.
Isle de France: see Mauritius.
Ismail: 1770, 1790, 1809; taken from the Turks by the Russians; ceded to Russia, 1812; to Roumania, 1856; back to Russia, 1878.
Ismi-Dagon: King of Assyria, c. 1840 B.C.
Ispahan: captured by Tamerlaine, 1387; sacked by the Afghans, 1722.
Issus: (1) 333 B.C.; Alexander the Great defeated Persians under Darius; (2) 194 A.D., Septimius defeated Pescennius Niger; (3) 622; Heraclius defeated the Persians.
Isthmian Games: instituted in c. 1406 B.C. by Sisyphus.
Italy, Unification of: 1861.
It Is Never Too Late to Mend: novel by Charles Reade, 1856.
Ivan: Grand Duke of Moscow; I., 1328-40; II., 1353-59; III., 1462-1505; IV., 1533 (Czar of Russia, 1547-1584); V., Czar of Russia, 1682-89; VI., Czar of Russia, 1740-41.
Ivanhoe: novel by Scott, 1820; opera by Sullivan, 1891.
Ivory Coast: annexed by France, 1892-93.
Ivry: 14 Mar., 1590; Catholic Leaguers defeated by Huguenots.
Ixion in Heaven: burlesque by Benjamin Disraeli, 1828.

J

Jack Sheppard: novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1839.
—— **Upland:** a prose attack on friars added (by Speght) to the 1602 edition of Chaucer.

Jackson: see Vicksburg.
——, **Andrew:** U.S.A. President, 1829-1837.
—— **Harmsworth Expedition:** see Arctic Expeditions.
Jacob Faithful: novel by Marryat, 1834.
Jacobins: (1) Black or Dominican Friars, founded by by St. Dominic, 1170-1221, c. 1215-16; (2) Society of French Revolutionists, 1788-1794.
Jacobites: (1) a sect established in Syria c. 541 A.D.; (2) adherents of James II., so named in 1688.
Jacobite Rebellions: 1715, 1745.
Jacquerie: a peasants' rising in France in 1358.
Jaffa: (1) captured by Napoleon, 7 Mar., 1799; (2) by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1832; (3) restored to Turkey in 1841.
—— **Massacre:** Mar., 1799.
Jaffna (Port): occupied by the Portuguese in 1617; the Dutch, 1658; and the British, 1795.
Jagersfonten Excelsior Diamond, The: discovered in Orange Free State, 2 June, 1893.
Jamaica: discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by Spaniards, 1509; conquered by British, 1655; negro insurrection in 1865. See also Earthquakes.
James, King of Aragon: I. 1213-70; II., 1285-1327.
——, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland: I., 1603-25 (James VI. of Scotland in 1567); II., 1685-88.
——, King of Scotland: I., 1406-37; II., 1437-60; III. 1460-88; IV., 1488-1513; V., 1513-42; VI., see James I. of England.
—— **IV.:** a play by Robert Greene, written 1591; printed 1598.
Jameson Raid: 29 Dec., 1895 to 2 Jan., 1896; unsuccessful and unauthorised invasion of Transvaal by Britishers.
Jamestown (Virginia): colonised by the London Company, 1607; burned 1676.
Jan Mayen Island: discovered by Jan Mayen in 1611.
Jane Eyre: novel by Charlotte Brontë, 1847.
—— **Shore:** (1) tragedy by Chettle and Day, prod. 1603 (?); (2) tragedy by Rowe, prod. 1714.
Janissaries: Turkish infantry, organized in 14th cent.; abolished 1826.
Jansenists: a Catholic sect in France in 17th and 18th centuries.
January, Edict of: 1562; issued by Charles IX. of France.
Japan: visited by Marco Polo, 1298; commencement of the "Meiji" (Enlightened Peace) Era, 1868;

constitution granted 1889; war with China 1894-5; with Russia 1904-5.

Jarnac: 13 Mar., 1569; defeat of the Huguenots by Catholics.

Jarnsida: first code of laws in Iceland under Norway, 1271.

Jarrow Monastery: founded 681.

Jassy, Treaty of: 1792; between Russia and Turkey.

Java: taken by British in 1811; restored to Holland, 1816.

Jay's Treaty: 19 Nov., 1794; between Great Britain and U.S.A.; ratified 18 Aug., 1795.

Jealous Wife, The: comedy by George Colman the Elder, prod. 1761.

Jeanne D'Arc: opera by Gounod, prod. 1873. See also Joan of Arc.

Jedburgh Abbey: founded 1118.

Jefferson, Thomas: U.S.A. President, 1801-1809.

Jehoahaz: King of Israel, 815-798 B.C.

Jehoiachin, King of Judah, 597 B.C.

Jehoiakin: King of Judah, 609-597 B.C.

Jehoshaphat: King of Judah, c. 873-848 B.C.

Jehu: King of Israel, 843-815 B.C.

Jehoram: King of Israel, 851-843 B.C.

——, King of Judah, 848-844 B.C.

Jekyll, Dr.: see Strange Case of.

Jellalahabad: 18 Jan.-5 April, 1842; successfully held by British against Afghans; held by the British 1878-80.

Jemappes: 6 Nov., 1792; the Austrians defeated by the French under Dumouriez.

Jena: 14 Oct., 1806; the name given to two battles fought on this date. (1) at Jena, when Napoleon defeated the Prussians and Saxons, and (2) at Auerstadt (some miles from Jena), where the French, under Davoust, again defeated the Prussians.

Jena, University of: opened 1558.

Jenkins's Ear, War of: 1739; popular name of a war between Great Britain and Spain.

Jerba: 11 May, 1560; 18,000 Christians massacred by the Turks.

Jeroboam: King of Israel. I., 953-927 B.C.; II., 790-749 B.C.

Jeronimo, or **Hieronimo:** the first part of a play by Thomas Kyd, prod. in 1588 or 1592; pub. 1605.

Jerusalem: opera by Verdi, prod. 1847.

————, **Council of:** c. 50 A.D.

Jerusalem Chamber: Westminster Abbey; dates from c. 1376 or 1386.

——— **Delivered:** epic by Tasso, pub. 1580, translated by Fairfax 1600.

———, **Sieges of:** (1) 63 B.C. taken by Pompey; (2) 54 B.C. by Crassus; (3) 40 B.C. by Antigonus and the Parthians; (4) 39 B.C. unsuccessfully besieged by Herod; (5) 37 B.C. taken by Herod; (6) 66 A.D. unsuccessfully attacked by Cestius Florus, governor of Syria; (7) 68-70 taken by the Romans; (8) 614 by the Persian Jews; (9) 628 regained by Heraclius; (10) 636-7 taken by the Moslems; and in 970 made subject to the Egyptian Fatimites; (11) 7 June-15 July, 1099, taken by Crusaders, and the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem founded; (12) 2 Oct., 1187, taken after 14 days by Saladin; (13) 1229, surrendered to Emperor Frederick III.; (14) 1239, seized by the Mohammedans; (15) 1832, taken by Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt; (16) 1834, taken by Bedouins; returned to the Turks 1841.

Jessonda: opera by Spohr, produced 1823 in Cassel; in London 1840.

Jesuits: Society of Jesus founded in 1534, by Ignatius Loyola, suppressed by Clement XIV. in 1773; revived 1814.

Jesus College (Cambridge): founded by John Alcock, 1496.

—— **College** (Oxford): founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571.

Jew of Malta, The: play by Marlowe, written shortly after 1588.

Jewell's "Apology": pub. 1562.

Jewish Disabilities Acts: 1832, granted franchise; 1846, permitting the holding of municipal office; 1847, legalising Jewish marriages; 1855, granting freedom of worship; 1858, making Jews eligible for Parliament; 1871, relieving from Sunday Observance.

Jews: settled in England c. 750; massacred in London, 1189; in York, etc. 1190; persecuted by John 1210; plundered by Henry III. 1252; in 1275 their usury was restrained; banished from England 31 Aug., 1290; allowed to return 1650.

Jid Jhansi: June, 1857; massacre of Europeans; captured by the British, 2 April, 1858.

Jidballi: 10 Jan., 1904; defeat of the Somalis by British.

Jiddah: 1858; massacre of Christians.

Jingoes: nickname given to the war-party in England, during Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78.

Jitgurh: 14 Jan., 1815; repulse of the British by the Gurkhas.

Joan: mythical female pope supposed to have reigned c. 855-858.

—— **of Arc:** (1421-31) Leader of the French armies, 1429-30; raised the siege of Orleans, 8 May, 1429; won the battle of Patay, 18 June, 1429; captured 24 May, 1430; burnt as a heretic at Rouen, 30 May, 1431; beatified 27 Jan., 1894; canonized 18 April, 1909.

Joanna, Queen of Naples; I., 1343-82; II., 1414-35.

Joannes: Byzantine emperor; I., 969-976; II., 1118-1143; III. (Emperor of Nicæa), 1222-55; IV. (Emperor of Nicæa), 1259-61; V. (Cantacuzene), 1347-54; VI. (Palæologus), 1354-91; VII. 1425-48.

Joash: King of Israel, 798-790 B.C.

——, King of Judah, 837-797 B.C.

Jocasta: play by Gascoigne and Kinwelmarsh, prod. in 1566.

Jockey Club, The: founded in 1750.

"John Bull": (1) a satire by Dr. Arbuthnot, pub. 1712; (2) a comedy by George Colman the younger; performed in 1805. (3) Tory newspaper pub. in 1820.

John: King of Aragon; I., 1387-95; II., 1458-79.

——, King of Castile; I., 1379-90; II., 1406-54.

——, King of England; 1199-1216.

——, King of France; I. (posthumous son of Louis X.), 15-19 Nov., 1316; II., 1350-64.

——, King of Portugal; I., 1385-1433; II., 1481-95; III., 1521-57; IV., 1640-56; V., 1706-50; VI. (regent, 1793), 1816-26.

——. King of Sweden; I., 1216-22; II., 1483-1502; III., 1568-92.

—— Pope: I., 523-526; II., 532-535; III., 560-573; IV., 640-642; V., 685-686; VI. 701-705; VII., 705-707; VIII., 872-882; IX., 898-900; X., 914-928; XI., 931-932; XII., 955-963; XIII., 965-972; XIV., 983-984; XV., 985-996; XVI. (antipope), 997-998; XVII, 1003; XVIII., 1003-09; XIX., 1024-33; XX. (antipope), 1044; XX. or XXI., 1276-77; XXII., 1316-34; XXIII., 1410-17.

—— **Gilpin:** ballad by William Cowper, printed anonymously, 1782.

Johnson, Andrew: U.S.A. President, 1865-69.

Joinville, Treaty of: 1584; between Philip II. of Spain and the Guises.

Jonathan Wild, the Great, The History of: novel by Fielding, 1743.

Jongleur de Notre Dame, Le: opera by Massenet, prod. 1902.

Joseph Andrews: novel by Fielding, 1742.

Joseph: German Emperor. I., 1705-11. (King of Hungary, 1689; of Romans, 1690); II., 1765-1790 (King of Romans, 1764).

Josiah, King of Judah: 640-609 B.C.

Jotapata, Siege of: 24 April-2 June, 67; the Romans under Vespasian and Titus besieged the Jews.

Joueur: comedy by Regnard, prod. 1696.

Jovianus: Emperor of Rome, 363-4.

Juan Fernandez: named after its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk resided there alone, 1704-09.

Jubilee: Queen Victoria's on 21 June, 1887; Diamond Jubilee on 22nd June, 1897.

Judah, Kingdom of: seceded from Israel c. 953 B.C.

Judicature Acts: passed in 1873 and 1875; centralizing the Courts of Justice, and abolishing various provisional jurisdictions.

Judith: early English poem of c. 7th cent., first printed, 1698.

Julian Emperors, The: Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero (all of which see).

Julian: Roman Emperor 361-363.

Julianists: Monophysite sect, named after Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus, in early 6th cent.

Julius: Bishop of Rome; I., 337-352; II. (Pope), 1503-13; III., 1550-55.

Julius Cæsar, see Cæsar, Caius Julius.

Julius Cæsar: (1) tragedy by Shakespeare, c. 1600; printed 1623. (2) tragedy by Sir William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), pub. in 1604 (as "Cæsar"), in 1607 (as "Julius Cæsar").

July, Government of: (French history); that of Louis Philippe 1830-48.

July, Revolution of: (French history); 27-29 July, 1830; overthrew Government of Charles V.

Jungfrau, Mt.: first recorded ascent, 1811.

Junto: name given to the leaders of the Whigs, in the reigns of William III. and Anne (1689-1714).

Junius, Letters of: appeared in "The Public Advertiser," from 21 Nov., 1768 to 21 Jan., 1772.

Junkers: name given to the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck in 1862.

Jury, Trial by: introduced into England before 800; in Scotland, in civil cases 1815; in France 1791; in Russia 1866; in Spain 1889.
——: comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, 1875.
Justices in Eyre: first went their circuits in 1218.
—— **of the Peace:** first appointed in 1076 by William the Conqueror.
Justin: Byzantine Emperor; I., 518-527; II., 565-578.
Justinian: Bvzant. Emp.; I., 527-565; II., 685-695.
Justinian's Code: a body of Roman law compiled Feb., 528 A.D.; promulgated April, 529; in Nov., 534, several additions were promulgated.
Juterbog: 1644; victory of the Swedes over the Imperialists.
Jutes: settled in Britain in the 5th cent.

K

Kabul: occupied by the British during the first Afghan War (1839-55); evacuated by them Jan., 1842; retaken Sept., 1842; Cavagnari (British Resident) murdered there in 1879.
Kafir Wars: between British and Kafirs; 1811, 1818, 1829, 1835, 1846, 1851-52.
Kafraria: made a Crown Colony in 1854; incorporated with Cape Colony in 1865.
Kagul: 3 Aug., 1770; Russians defeated Tartars.
Kaiping: 10 Jan., 1895; Japanese victory over the Chinese.
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal: opened 19 June, 1895.
—— **Wilhelm Land (New Guinea),** German Protectorate from 1884.
Kaiserslautern: 28-30 Nov., 1794, and 23 May, 1794, the French defeated by the Prussians.
Kalafat: 31 Dec., 1853 to 10 Jan., 1854; Russians compelled to retreat by the Turks.
Kaleidoscope: invented by Sir David Brewster 1814.
Kalmar: 20 July, 1397; a union concluded between Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
Kalisch: (1) 29 Oct., 1706; Swedes defeated by Russian and Polish Armies. (2) 28 Feb., 1813: Treaty between Prussia and Russia.
Kalpi: 23 May, 1858; captured from the Indian mutineers by British under Sir Hugh Rose.

Kalunga: 21 Oct.-Nov., 1814; captured from the Gurkhas by the British after several unsuccessful assaults.

Kambula: 29 Mar., 1879; crushing defeat of the Zulus by Colonel (Sir) Evelyn Wood.

Kamerun: acquired by Germany in 1884.

Kandahar: 1 Sept., 1880; defeat of the Afghans by Gen. (Earl) Roberts.

Kansas: admitted as a State 29 Jan., 1861.

Kapolna: 26 and 27 Feb., 1849; Hungarians defeated by the Austrians.

Kappel: 11 Oct., 1531; Protestants defeated by the army of the Swiss Catholic Cantons; Zwingli was killed at this battle.

Kara Strait: see Arctic Expeditions.

Karee: 29 Mar., 1900; Boers defeated by the British.

Karlowitz, Peace of: 26 Jan., 1699; between Austria, Russia, Venice and Poland, and Turkey.

Karlsbad, Congress of: Aug., 1819.

——: springs discovered by Emperor Charles IV., 1347.

Karmathians: Mohammedan sect of the end of the 9th cent.

Karnak, Temple of: probably begun c. 2700 B.C.

Kars: (1) Crimean War; the Turks after a brave defence lasting from 16 June to 28 Nov., 1855, were compelled by famine to surrender to the Russians. (2) Russo-Turkish War: besieged by Russians in 1877, but in July was relieved; besieged again and captured by the Russians in November.

Kaschan: 4 Jan., 1849; Hungarians defeated by the Austrians.

Kashgil: 1-4 Nov., 1883; Egyptians, under British officers and Hicks Pasha, nearly annihilated by the Mahdi.

Kassassin: 28 Aug., 1882; British defeated Egyptians.

Katharine: see Catherine.

Katzbach: 26 Aug., 1813; defeat of the French by Blücher.

Kay: 23 July, 1759; Russian victory over the Prussians.

Keate Award: made in 1871.

Keble College (Oxford); founded in memory of John Keble (1792-1868); incorporated 1870.

Kehl: 1870; bombarded by the French.

Kenesaw: 27 June, 1864; Federals compelled Confederates to retreat.

Kenilworth: novel by Scott, 1821.

Kenilworth Castle: founded c. 1120; captured by Royalists 1266; prison of Edward II. 1327; granted to Earl of Leicester 1562; Elizabeth entertained there 1575.

——, **Dictum of:** treaty between Henry III. and the Commons during the Siege of Kenilworth, 1266; amnesty was granted, the Provisions of Oxford (q.v.) repealed, etc.

Kenneth: King of Scots; I., d., c. 860; II., d., 995 (?).

Kensal Green Cemetery: consecrated 2 Nov., 1832.

Kentish Petition: presented to Parliament in 1701.

Kentucky: admitted into the Union 1792.

Kerguelen: discovered in 1772; annexed by France in 1893.

Kermadee Island: annexed by Great Britain 1886.

Kertch: captured and sacked by the French and English in 1855.

Kett's Rebellion: July, 1549.

Kew Gardens: had their origin in gardens laid out by Lord Capel, c. 1750; made national in 1840.

—— **Observatory:** built by George III. in 1769; transferred to British Association in 1842; to the Royal Society in 1871.

Khartoum, Siege of: 12 Mar., 1884-26 Jan., 1885; defenders, including Gen. Gordon, massacred; relief arrived on 28 Jan., but forced to return; entered by the British 4 Sept., 1898.

Kheiat: 13 Nov., 1839; captured from the Beluchees by the British.

Khiva: unsuccessfully attacked by Russia in 1717, 1839; conquered by Russia, 1873; Burnaby's Ride to Khiva, 1875.

Khoi: 1514; Persians defeated by the Turks.

Khyber Pass: 13 Jan., 1842; Afghan attack on British, who lost over 3,000.

Kiao-chau: occupied by Germany in 1897; made a German Protectorate, 1898.

Kidnapped: novel by Stevenson, 1886.

Kiel, Peace of: 14 Jan., 1814; between Denmark and Sweden.

Kilhamites: 1797; members of the New Methodist Connection.

Kilkenny Castle: built in 1195 by Earl of Pembroke.

—— **Cathedral:** founded in 1180.

——, **Statute of:** passed 1367.

—— **Synod;** held in May, 1642.

Killiecrankie: 17 July, 1689; Royalists defeated by Highland Jacobites.

Killing no Murder: pamphlet pub. in 1657; attributed to Edward Sexby.

Kilmainham, Royal Hospital: Dublin; founded by Earl of Granard. 1675; built by Wren.

—— **Treaty:** name given to Parnell's release by Gladstone in May, 1882.

Kilsyth: 15 Aug., 1645; Royalist victory over Covenanters.

Kimberley: diamond fields first worked in 1871; besieged by Boers 15 Oct., 1899-15 Feb., 1900; relieved by Gen. French.

Kind-Hart's Dream: pamphlet by Henry Chettle, 1592.

King and No King: play by Beaumont and Fletcher, licensed 1611; printed 1619.

—— **Arthur:** epic poem by Lytton, 1849.

—— **Arthur, or The British Worthy:** opera by Dryden (music by Purcell), 1691.

—— **John:** play by Shakespeare; written before 1598; first printed in 1623.

—— **of France:** title assumed by Edward III., 1340; abandoned by George III., 1802.

—— **Lear:** play by Shakespeare; written 1605; printed 1608.

—— **of the Romans:** title assumed by the Emperor c. 1014.

King's College (Aberdeen); founded by Bp. Elphinstone, 1494.

———— (Cambridge); founded by Henry VI., 1441; charter granted 1443.

———— (London); incorporated 1829, opened 8 Oct., 1831; the hospital founded, 1839; the school removed to Wimbledon, 1899.

—— **Declaration:** altered by Act, 3rd Aug., 1910.

—— **Mountain:** 7 Oct., 1780; crushing defeat of British by Americans.

—— **Primer:** pub. in 1545, by command of Henry VIII.

Kingston, Jamaica: see Earthquakes.

Kinloss: 1009; defeat of Scots by Danes.

Kinsale: 24 Dec., 1601; taken by the Spaniards, from whom it was re-captured by the British in 1602. James II. landed here in 1689, and embarked 1690.

Kirch-Denkern: 15 July, 1761; French defeated by Prussians.

Kissengen: 10 July, 1866; Prussian victory over Bavarians.

Kit-Kat-Club: formed in 1703; dissolved in 1733.

Kiu-lien-cheng: 1 May, 1904; Japanese defeated the Russians.

Kizie-Tepe: 25 June, 1877; Russians defeated by Turks.

Klissow: 19 July, 1702; Poles and Saxons defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden.

Klondyke: gold discovered 17 Aug., 1896.

Knickerbocker's History of New York: by Washington Irving, 1809.

Knight of Malta, The: play by Fletcher, Massinger, etc., prod. previous to 1619; printed 1647.

——— **of the Burning Pestle, The:** mock-heroic drama by Beaumont and Fletcher, pub. 1613.

Knights, The: (1) comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 424 B.C. (2) comedy by Foote, prod. 1749; printed 1754.

Knowledge, Society for the Diffusion of Useful: estab. by Lord Brougham and others 1828; came to conclusion 1846.

Koh-i-nor Diamond: surrendered to Queen Victoria in 1849, by Dhuleep Singh; presented to her on 3 July, 1850; re-cut in 1852.

Kokein: 16 Dec., 1824; British victory over Burmans.

Kolberg: taken by the Russians in 1761; successfully defended against the French in 1807.

Kolin: 18 June, 1757; Frederick the Great defeated by the Austrians.

Kolokol Czar: Bell in Kremlin, Moscow, cast 1733; broken 1737.

——: Russian journal published in London from 1857-1865; in Geneva, 1868.

Komorn: Oct., 1848-27 Sept., 1849; besieged by the Austrians (capitulated).

Konieh: (1) 1097; taken by Frederick Barbarossa; (2) 20 Dec., 1832, Turks defeated by Ibraham Pasha.

Königgratz: 3 July, 1866; crushing defeat of Austrians by Prussians.

Königswartha: 19 May, 1813; Italians defeated by Russians.

Koran: written by Mohammed, c. 610 A.D.; published c. 635; translated into English by Sale, 1734.

Korea: independent of China in 1895; annexed to Japan in 1910.

Kosovi: (1) 15 June, 1389; Servians and allies defeated by the Turks. (2) 18-19 Oct., 1488; Hungarians defeated by the Turks.
Kotah: besieged and captured by (Lord) Roberts, 22-30 Mar., 1858.
Kovno: 26 June, 1831; Russians defeated Poles.
Krakatoa: extraordinary eruption began on 26 Aug., 1883. See Earthquakes.
Krasnaoi: (1) 14 Aug., 1812; Russians defeated by French. (2) 16-19 Nov., 1812; French defeated by Russians.
Kremlin: built c. 1376; burnt Sept., 1812; rebuilt 1816; partly burnt, 23 July, 1879.
Krugersdorp: 2 Jan., 1896; surrender of the "Jameson Raiders" to the Boers.
Kubiai Khan: Mongol Emperor, 1259-94.
Kuldja, Treaty of: 1880; between Russia and China; allowed Russia to trade in Manchuria.
Kulikovo: Sept., 1380; Mongols defeated by the Russians.
Kulm: 29-30 Aug., 1813; Austrians and Russians defeated the French.
Kumassi: captured by the British, 1874, 1895-6.
Kunersdorf: 12 Aug., 1759; Frederick the Great defeated by Russians and Austrians.
Kurile Islands: discovered by De Vrees 1634; passed into possession of Japan 1875.
Kushk-i-Nakhud: see Maiwand.
Küstrin: besieged by Russians, 15-25 Aug., 1758; relieved by Frederick the Great.
Kutchuk-Kainardi, Treaty of: 21 July, 1774; between Russia and Turkey.
Kyrle Society: begun in 1875 by Misses Miranda and Octavia Hill; founded in 1877 by Prince Leopold.

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Labadists: sect of Christian communists, c. 1680-1750.
Labian: Treaty of, 1656; between Sweden and Frederick William, The Great Elector.
Labour Exchanges: established in England, 1909.
Labourers, Statute of: passed in 1349.
Labrador: discovered by the Norsemen in the 9th cent.; re-discovered in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot.
Labuan: has belonged to Great Britain since 1846.
Laccadives: discovered by Vasco Da Gama, 1499.

Lacrosse: originated by Red Indians of Canada; rules systematized in 1860.
Lade: 494 B.C.; Persian naval victory over the Greeks.
Ladislaus: King of Hungary, 1077-95.
——: King of Naples, 1386-1414.
Ladrone Islands: discovered by Magellan, 1521; occupied in 1668 by Spain; with the exception of Guahan (U.S.A.), the group was bought by Germany in 1899.
Lady Jane Grey, The: (1) play by Dekker, Heywood, etc., prod. 1602; (2) tragedy by Rowe, prod. 1715.
—— **of Lyons, The:** play by Lytton, prod. 1838.
—— **of Shallot, The:** poem by Tennyson, pub. 1832.
—— **of the Lake, The:** poem by Scott, pub. 1810.
Ladysmith: British, under White, besieged by Boers, 29 Oct., 1899-28 Feb., 1900.
La Fontaine's Fables: published between 1668 and 1694.
La Force Prison (Paris): built 1265; scene of a massacre in Sept., 1792.
Lagonegro: 1806; Neapolitans defeated by French.
Lagos: captured by the British, 1851; annexed, 1861.
——, **Bay of:** 18-19 Aug., 1759; English naval victory over French.
La Granja Revolution: Aug., 1836.
La Hogue: 19-20 May, 1692; defeat of French fleet by British and Dutch.
Lahore, Treaty of: 8 Mar., 1846; between Great Britain and Sikhs.
Laibach, Congress of: Jan.-May, 1821; between representatives of most of the European powers.
Laing's Nek: 28 Jan., 1881; British defeat by Boers.
Lake School: name given to group of English poets, including Coleridge, Southey and Wordsworth, 1798.
Lalla Rookh: poem by Thomas Moore, pubd. 1817; opera by David, prod. 1862.
L'Allegro: poem by Milton, c. 1632.
Lambeth Articles: drawn up in 1595, but never approved by the Church.
—— **Palace:** begun in 13th cent. by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury; added to c. 1375, etc., and 1848; restored 1873.
——, **Treaty of:** 1217, between Henry III. and Louis the Dauphin (Louis VIII.).
Lamian War: 323-322 B.C.; Athenians and allies defeated by the Macedonians.
Lampeter, St. David's College (Cardiganshire): founded 1822; incorporated 1828.

"Lancet, The": established in 1823 by Thomas Wakley, its first editor; No. 1 pub. 3 Oct.

Land Nationalisation Society: formed 16 Jan., 1882.

Langport: 10 July, 1645; Royalists defeated by Parliamentarians.

Langside: 13 May, 1568; defeat of troops of Mary, Queen of Scots, by the Earl of Murray, Regent.

Lansdown Hill: 5 July, 1643; Parliamentarians defeated by Royalists.

La Navidad: name Columbus gave to the fort he built in Haiti Jan., 1493.

Lancaster, House of: line of English Kings, 1399-1461.

—— **Sound:** discovered by Baffin 1616.

Lancelot du Lac: French Arthurian romance, probably written by Walter Map in the 12th cent.

Landau: (1) 10 Sept., 1702; taken from the French by Prince Louis of Baden after a three months' siege. (2) 18 Nov., 1703; retaken by French after a thirteen months' siege, only to be recovered a year later by the Austrians. (3) 20 Aug., 1713; surrendered to the French after a three months' siege. (4) ceded to France, 1714. (5) Aug.-Oct., 1793; unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians and Prussians. (6) 1794; unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians.

Landeshut: 23 June, 1760; taken by the Austrians from the Prussians.

Land of Cockaigne: poem assigned to the middle of the 13th cent.

Landskrona: 14 July, 1677; Danes defeated by the Swedes.

Langson: 12 Feb., 1885; Chinese defeated by the French, who in turn were defeated by the Chinese in the March following.

Laon: 9 Mar., 1814; defeat of the French by the Allies; (2) 9 Sept., 1870; surrendered to the Germans.

La Plata, The United Provinces of: official name of the Argentine Republic, 1813-30.

Lara: poem by Byron, 1814.

Largs: 1263; Alexander III. of Scotland defeated Haco of Norway.

La Rochelle, Peace of: 6 July, 1573; between Protestants and Charles IX.

————, **Siege of:** (1) 22-23 June, 1372, English compelled to surrender to the French; (2) 10 Aug., 1627—28 Oct., 1628; Huguenots obliged to surrender to the army of Louis XIII.

Larothière: 1 Feb. 1814; Napoleon defeated by the allies.
Larissa: 171 B.C.; Romans defeated by the Macedonians.
Laryngoscope: invented 1855 by Manuel Garcia.
Last Days of Pompeii: novel by Lytton, 1834.
—— **of the Barons, The:** novel by Bulwer Lytton, 1843.
—— **of the Mohicans:** novel by Cooper, 1826.
Laswari: 1 Nov., 1803; the Mahrattas defeated by the British.
Lateran Councils: name given to a number of ecclesiastical councils held in the Lateran Church. The Five regarded as ecumenical were: I., 1123; II., 1139; III., 1179; IV., 1215; V., 1512-17.
Latin Empire: established 1204; overthrown 1261.
—— **League:** existed from earliest times to 338 B.C., when it was incorporated with Rome.
—— **Union:** formed 23 Dec., 1865; an alliance by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland for a uniform exchange of gold and silver coinage; joined by Greece in 1868; Belgium withdrew in 1885.
—— **War:** 340-338 B.C.; Rome subjugated the confederate cities of Latium.
La Trappe: abbey in Orne, France, founded in 1140.
Lautaro Society: Spanish secret political society, established early in the 19th cent.
Laval: 24-5 Oct., 1793; French Republicans defeated by Vendeans.
Lawfeldt: 2 July, 1747; British and Dutch repulsed by the French.
Law's Bubble: projected in Paris by John Law, 1716; incorporated 1717 as "The Western Company"; failed in July, 1720.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, The: poem by Scott, 1805.
Lays of Ancient Rome, The: poems by Macaulay, 1842.
Laymen, House of: first met with the Convocation at Westminster, 16 Feb., 1886.
Lazarists (or **Vincentines**): founded in 1625 by St. Vincent de Paul.
League of the German Princes: formed in July, 1785.
——, **The:** see Holy League.
——, **Irish Land:** formed 1879; suppressed 1881.
—— **of the Public Good, The:** formed 1464; ended 1465.
Leamington: saline springs discovered c. 1786.
Learning, Revival of: see Renaissance.

Leaves of Grass: poems by Walt Whitman; first edition, 1855; second, 1856; third (including previous editions), 1860.

Lech, The: 15 April, 1632; Imperialists defeated by German Protestants and Swedes.

Légend des Siècles, La: poems by Victor Hugo, 1859-77.

Legend of Jubal, and Other Poems: by George Eliot, 1874.

—— **of Montrose:** novel by Scott, 1819.

Leghorn: 4 Mar., 1653; Dutch naval victory over British.

Legion Memorial: a political pamphlet by Defoe (?), pub. 1701.

——— **of Honour:** instituted by Napoleon, 19 May, 1802.

Legislative Assembly (French): 1791-92; and 1849-51.

Legnano: 29 May, 1176; Emperor Frederick I. defeated by the Milanese and the Lombard League.

Leicester Square (London, W.): presented on July, 1874, by Baron Grant to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Leila, or the Siege of Granada: novel by Lytton, 1838.

Leipsic: (1) 7 Sept., 1631; Imperialists defeated by Saxons and Swedes. (2) 23 Oct., 1642; Imperialists defeated by the Swedes. (3) 16-19 Oct., 1813; Napoleon defeated by Prussians and Allies.

—— **Colloquy:** 1631; between Lutheran and Reformed theologians.

—— **Disputation:** 27 June-15 July, 1519; between Luther and Karlstadt on one side and Eck on the other.

—— **Interim:** adopted in Dec., 1548.

Leland's "Itinerary": pub. 1710; "Collectanea," 1715.

Lemanic Republic: assumed in Jan., 1798, by canton of Vaud, Switzerland; entered Helvetic Republic, April, 1798.

Le Mans: (1) Dec., 1793; Vendéans defeated by Republicans. (2) Jan., 1871; German victory over French.

Lenox Library (New York): founded in 1870 by James Lenox.

Lens: 20 Aug., 1648; Spanish and Austrians defeated by French.

Lent: probably instituted by Pope Telesphorus in 130.

Leo, Pope: I., 440-461; II., 682-83; III., 795-816; IV., 847-855; V., 903; VI., 928-929; VII., 936-939; VIII., 963-965; IX., 1049-54; X., 1513-21; XI., 1605; XII., 1823-29; XIII., 1878-1903.

—— **Byzantine Emperor:** I., 457-474; II., 474; III., 718-741; IV., 775-780; V., 813-820; VI., 886-911.

Leoben, Treaty of: 18 April, 1797; between Napoleon and the Austrians.

Leon: united to Castile in 1037; separated 1065: re-united 1230.

Leopold, King of the Belgians; I., 1831-65; II., 1865-1909.

——, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I., 1658-1705; II., 1790-92.

Lepanto: 7 Oct., 1571; naval victory of Italian and Spanish fleets over the Turks.

Lerida: (1) Oct., 1642; Spaniards defeated by French. (2) May—Sept., 1646, unsuccessfully besieged by the French, who returned on 12 May, 1647, but retired on 17 June. (3) 11 Nov., 1707, and (4) 1-14 May, 1810; taken by the French.

Letters of Marque: abolished 1856, by the Treaty of Paris.

Lettres de Cachet: abolished 15 Jan., 1790.

Leuthen: 5 Dec., 1757; Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great.

Levellers, The: (1) extremists in Cromwell's army; acquired power *c.* 1647; suppressed 1649. (2) Body of Irish peasants, formed in 1760 at Limerick.

Lewes: 14 May, 1264; Henry III. defeated by Simon de Montfort.

——, **Mise of:** 15 May, 1264; treaty between Henry III. and the Barons.

Lexington (Massachusetts): 19 April, 1775; defeat of the British by the American colonists.

—— (Missouri), **Siege of:** Federals surrendered to Confederates on 21 Sept., 1861.

Leyden: besieged, 31 Oct., 1573-3 Oct., 1574, by the Spaniards, who were eventually driven off. University founded 1575.

Liao-Yang: 24 Aug.—4 Sept. 1904; Russians defeated by the Japanese.

Liberal Party: name bestowed on Whigs, 1832.

—— **Unionists:** party formed in 1886 by seceders from the Liberal Party.

Liberation, War of, The: 1813-14; name bestowed by Germans on the war between Allies and French.

Liberia: founded in 1822; declared independent 1847.

Libertines, The: anti-Calvinistic sect that arose, 1525.

Liberty Bell, The: now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; cast in London c. 1752; re-cast in Philadelphia and rung when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, 4 July, 1776.

—— **Enlightening the World, Statue of:** gift to United States by France; erected 1886.

Libraries: so-called free Libraries established, 1850; Public Libraries Act, 1855, 1871, et seq.; Library Association founded 1877; Scottish Library Association, founded 1908.

Library, French National: see Bibliothèque.

Licensing Act: passed 1902.

Lichfield Cathedral: founded in 1148.

Licinian Laws, or **Rogations:** proposed in 377 B.C. by the Roman tribunes, Licinius Stolo and Sextius; passed 367 B.C.

Lick Observatory (California): erected 1888-9.

Liege: sacked by Charles the Bold, 1467 and 1468; taken by the English, 23 Oct., 1702; belonged to France from 1794-1814; incorporated with the Netherlands, 1814, with Belgium, 1830.

Liegnitz: (1) 9 April, 1241; Germans and Poles defeated the Mongols. (2) 15 Aug., 1760; Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great.

Life-boat: in 1785 one was patented by Lionel Lukin; a collapsible one was invented by Rev. E. L. Berthon in 1882.

—— **Institution, National:** founded 1824; "Royal" 1898.

—— **Fund, Saturday:** instituted 1891.

Light of Asia, The: poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, pub. 1878.

—— **Brigade, Charge of:** 25 Oct., 1854.

—— **of the World:** (1) oratorio by Sir A. Sullivan, prod. 1873. (2) poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, pub. 1890. (3) picture by Holman Hunt, 1854.

Lighthouse: first in England was the Eddystone, 1758-60.

Lightning Conductors: first used for protection of building c. 1752.

Lights on Vehicles Act: passed 1907.

Ligny: 16 June, 1815; Prussians defeated by Napoleon.

Ligurian Republic: estab. by Napoleon 1797 annexed to France 1805.

Lille: taken by Louis XIV., 1667; by the Duke of Marlborough, 1708; restored to France, 1713; unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians, 1792.
Lillibullero: political song, written by Lord Wharton, 1686.
Lilliput: play prod. by Garrick in Dec., 1756, based on *Gulliver's Travels*.
Lily of Killarney, The: opera by Benedict, prod. 1862.
Lilybæum: successfully besieged by the Romans, 250-241 B.C.
Lima: founded by Pizarro, 1535.
——, **Audience of:** estab. 1544.
Limerick: taken by the English 1651; unsuccessfully besieged by William III. 1690; Jacobites surrendered to the English 3 Oct., 1691.
——, **Pacification of:** 3 Oct., 1691; treaty between William III. and the Irish.
Limelight (or Drummond Light): invented in 1826 by Lieut. T. Drummond.
Limoges: sacked in 1370 by the Black Prince.
Lincei, The (Lynxes): Italian Academy, founded in the latter part of the 16th cent.
Lincoln, Abraham: U.S.A. President, 1861-65.
Lincoln Cathedral: built in 1086 by Bishop Remigius de Feschamp; burnt down, 1127; rebuilt at the latter half of 12th and beginning of 13th cents.
—— **College** (Oxford): founded in 1427, by Richd. Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln; refounded in 1478 by Thomas Rotheram, Bp. of Lincoln.
——, **Fair of:** 20 May, 1217; name given to a battle between Royalists and rebel barons, who were defeated.
Lincoln's Inn (London): made an inn of court, 1310.
—— **Inn Fields:** enclosed in 1735; opened to the public 23 Feb., 1895.
—— **Inn Square:** formed in 1618.
—— **Inn Theatre:** built by Christopher Rich, opened by John Rich in 1714; used as barracks in 1756; demolished in 1848.
Lincolnshire Insurrection: Oct., 1536.
Linen: first manufactured in England in 1253.
Linlithgow Palace: built during 14th and 17th cents.; Mary, Queen of Scots, born there 8 Dec., 1542; James V. died there 14 Dec., 1542.
Linnæan System of Botany: arranged 1725-30 by Linnæus (1707-1778).
—— **Society:** London; instituted in 1788.

Linotype: invented in 1888 by Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore.

Linz: Austria; 1626, besieged by the insurgent peasants; 1741, taken by the Bavarians; 17 May, 1809, Austrians defeated by Saxony and Würtemberg.

Lisbon: captured c. 716 by the Saracens, from whom it was taken by Alfonso I., 1147; capital since 1422; occupied by the Spaniards 1580-1640. See also Earthquakes.

Lismore Castle: built in 1185 by King John, when Earl of Moreton; burnt in 1645; transferred to the Dukes of Devonshire, 1753.

—— **Cathedral:** built 636; repaired c. 1130.

Lissa: (island) 20 July, 1866; Italians defeated by the Austrians.

Literary Club: founded in 1764, by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

—— **Fund, Royal:** founded in 1790; incorporated in 1818.

Literature and Dogma: work by Matthew Arnold, pub. 1873.

Lithography: probably invented by Aldis Senne-felder, c. 1796.

Little Dorrit: novel by Dickens, pub. serially, from Dec., 1855-June, 1857.

—— **Minister, The:** novel by J. M. Barrie, pub. 1891.

—— **Parliament** (see Barebones' Parliament).

Liveries, Statute of: passed 1468; repealed 1627.

Liverpool Cathedral foundation-stone laid by Edward VII., 19 July, 1904.

Llandaff: first known Bishop was St. Dubritius, d. 612.

Lloyd's Coffee House: origin of "Lloyd's" 1688.

—— **News:** pub. Sept., 1696-Feb., 1697—revived as "Lloyd's List," 1726.

—— **Newspaper:** first pub. in 1842.

——, **Austrian:** founded at Trieste, 1833.

——, **North German:** founded 1857.

Loango: 23-24 Nov., 1795; French defeated the Austrians.

Lobositz: 1 Oct., 1756; Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great.

Local Government Act (Great Britain): passed 1888 (estab. County Councils); the Act of 1894 created Parish and District Councils.

Lochleven Castle: Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned here 1567-68.

Locksley Hall: poem by Tennyson, pub. 1842.
Locrine: tragedy by Swinburne, pub. 1887.
Lodi: 10 May, 1796; Austrians defeated by Napoleon.
Logan's Cross Roads (or Mill's Springs): 19 Jan., 1862; Confederates defeated by Federals.
Log-line: first mentioned in 1577.
Lohengrin: opera by Wagner, composed 1847, prod. at Weimar 1850; at London 8 May, 1875.
Loigny-Pourpry: 2 Dec., 1870; German victory over French.
Lollards: (1) a semi-monastic society, formed at Antwerp, c. 1300. (2) followers of Wiclif (c. 1324-1384); formed into a sect during the reign of Edward III.
Lombard League, The: (1) a confederacy of cities in N. Italy formed 1166 for 20 years. (2) renewed in 1226 for 25 years.
Lombardi: opera by Verdi, prod. 1843.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom: 1815-1866.
Lombardy Kingdom: founded in 568; overthrown by Charlemagne 774.
London Bridge: (1) built c. 990; destroyed by flood 16 Nov., 1091; (2) built c. 1095; destroyed by fire, 1136; (3) "Old" London Bridge (stone), built 1176-1209 badly damaged by fire 1212, restored 1300; destroyed by fire 1471, and again in 1725; the houses demolished 1756; again burnt 1774; first stone of present bridge (designed by the Rennies) laid 15 June, 1825, opened by William IV. 1 Aug., 1831, widened 1901-3.
—— **Company:** chartered 1606; dissolved 1625.
—— **Convention:** (1) 1832; (2) 1841; (3) 1845; (4) 1861; (5) 1884.
—— **Hospital:** instituted 1740; foundation-stone laid, 15 Oct., 1752.
—— **Institution:** founded in 1805; incorporated 30 (April, 1815.
—— **Library** (St. James's Square): founded 24 June, 1840; opened 1 May, 1841.
—— **Museum:** opened at Kensington Palace, Mar., 1912.
—— **Orphan Asylum:** founded 13 July, 1869.
— **Protocol:** (1) 8 May, 1852, by which the Powers acknowledged Prince Christian of Glücksburg and his descendants as heirs to Denmark. (2) 31 Mar., 1877; by which the Powers called upon Turkey to make peace with Montenegro, and effect certain religious reforms.

London, Treaty of: (1) 1673; (2) 1827; (3) 1831; (4) 1833; (5) 1839; (6) 1841; (7) 1847; (8) 1852; (9) 1871.
——, University of: founded in 1836.
——, Wall: built between 350 and 369.
Londonderry: besieged 18 April-30 July, 1689, by James II., who eventually withdrew.
Long Diet, The: met at Zurich in 1813.
—— Island: discovered by the Dutch in 1609.
—— Island: Battle of; 27 Aug., 1776; Americans defeated by the British.
—— Parliament, The: met 3 Nov., 1640; ejected by Cromwell 1653; dissolved 1660.
Looking Backward; 2000-1887: story by Edward Bellamy, pub. 1888.
Lookout Mountain: 24 Nov., 1863; Confederates defeated by the Federals.
Loose-coat Field: (near Empingham, Rutland), 1470; defeat of Lincolnshire rebels by Edward IV.
Lord of the Isles: poem by Scott, pub. 181 .
—— Ormont and his Aminta: novel by Meredith, pub. 1894.
Lords Ordainers: a commission of Bishops, Barons and Earls, appointed by Barons, 20 May, 1309; their ordinances issued in 1311.
Lorelei: opera by Catalani, prod. 1890.
L'Orient: 1746; unsuccessful attack made by the British; 23 June, 1795; naval victory of the English over the French.
Lorna Doone: novel by R. D. Blackmore, pub. 1869.
Lorraine: ceded to Germany 1871.
Los Angeles: founded in 1781.
Lost Tales of Miletus: poems by Lytton, pub. 1866.
Lothair: Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I., 840-855; II., 1125-37.
——: King of France, 954-986.
——: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1870.
Lotteries: originated probably in Florence c. 1530; legalised in France, 1539; prohibited by Benedict XIII. (1724-30); sanctioned by Clement XII. (1730-40); first mentioned in England, 11 Jan.-6 May, 1569; abolished, 18 Oct., 1826; Glasgow lottery the last held, 1834.
Loubet, Emile: French President, 1899-1906.
Loudon Hill: 10 May, 1307; English defeated by Robert Bruce.
Loudun, Edict of: 1616; in favour of the Protestants and Condé.

Louis: Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I. (King of France and Germany), 814-840; II., 855-875; III., 901-905 IV. (also King of Germany), 1314-47.
——: King of France; I., 814-840; II., 877-879; III. (co-jointly with his brother Carloman), 879-882; IV., 936-954; V., 986-987; VI., 1108-37; VII., 1137-80; VIII., 1223-26; IX., 1226-70; X., 1314-16; XI., 1461-1483; XII., 1498-1515; XIII., 1610-43; XIV., 1643-1715; XV., 1715-74; XVI., 1774-92; XVII. (titular King), b. 1785, d. 1795; XVIII., 1814-24.
——: King of Germany; I. (see Emperor of Holy Roman Empire); II., 843-76; III., 900-11; IV. (see Emperor of Holy Roman Empire).
——: King of Bavaria, I., 1825-48; II., 1864-86.
—— **Philippe**: King of the French, 1830-48.
Louisa (or **Luisa**) **Miller**: opera by Verdi; prod. at Naples, 1849.
Louisana Purchase: 1803.
Louisburg: successfully besieged by a New England force in 1745; and by British in 1758.
Louisiana: admitted to the Union, 1812.
Louvre: probably a royal residence in 628; a prison tower constructed in 1204 by Philippe Augustus; made a palace by Charles VI., 1364; new buildings begun in 1528; turned into a museum by Napoleon I., by whom the present buildings were begun; inaugurated by Napoleon III. in 1857; library, etc., destroyed by the Communists, 1871.
Love's Labour's Lost: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. in 1589; printed in 1598.
—— **Labour's Won**: lost play by Shakespeare (?), printed in 1600, and entered in Stationers' Register, 23 Aug., 1600 (thought to be the original of "Much Ado About Nothing").
—— **Last Shift**: comedy by Cibber, prod. Jan., 1694.
—— **Metamorphosis**: comedy by John Lyly, pub. 1601.
—— **Pilgrimage**: comedy by Fletcher and another; written c. 1612; printed 1647.
Loves of the Plants: 2nd part of Darwin's "Botanic Garden," pub. 1789 (the first part, "The Economy of Vegetation" appeared in 1792).
Lovel the Widower: novel by Thackeray, pub. 1861.
Loyal Legion: society formed at Philadelphia, 15 April, 1865, in commemoration of soldiers in Union Army.

Lublin, Proclamation of: 1569; proclaimed union of Poland and Lithuania.
Lucia di Lammermoor: opera by Donizetti, prod. at Naples in 1835, at London 1838.
Lucianists: Marcionite sect in 2nd cent.
Luciferians: sect in 1st cent.
Lucile: poem by Owen Meredith (Earl of Lytton), pub. 1860.
Lucius I. (Bishop of Rome): 253-254; II., Pope, 1144-45; III., 1181-85.
Lucka: 31 May, 1307; Imperialists defeated by Thuringians.
Luckau: 4 June, 1813; French defeated by Prussians and Russians.
Lucknow: mutiny broke out 30 May, 1857; Lawrence besieged in Presidency, July-Sept.; relieved by Havelock, 25 Sept.; relieved by Campbell, 17 Nov., finally taken by Campbell, Mar, 1858.
Luçon: 1793; French Republicans defeated by the Vendéans.
Lucretia: novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1846.
Lucrezia Borgia: opera by Donizetti, prod. at Milan, 1834.
—— **Floriani:** novel by George Sand, pub. 1846.
Luddites: name given to the rioters at Nottingham, etc., 1811-12 and 1816; so-called from a man named Lud.
Ludgate: built during 12th cent.; destroyed in 1750.
Lugano: annexed to Switzerland in 1512.
Lunar Society: formed in 1780.
Lund: (1) 1676; defeat of the Danes by the Swedes; (2) 1679; treaty between Denmark and Sweden.
Lundy's Lane: 25 July, 1814; Americans defeated by British.
Lunéville, Treaty of: 9 Feb., 1801; between France and the German Confederation.
Lusiad: epic poem by Luis de Camoëns, pub. at Lisbon, 1572; first translated into English by Sir Rich. Fanshawe, 1655.
Lustigen Weiber von Windsor, Die: opera by Nicolai, prod. 1849.
Lutter am Barenberge: 27 Aug., 1626; Danes defeated by Imperialists.
Lützen: (1) 16 Nov., 1632; Imperialists defeated by Swedes; (2) 2 May, 1813; Prussians and Russians repulsed by Napoleon.
Luxembourg, Palace of the: built by Debrosse, 1615-1620.

Luxemburg, Treaty of: 11 May, 1867; signed at London, by the Powers; renounced by Prussia, Dec., 1870.
Luzzara: 15 Aug., 1702; drawn battle between Imperialists *v.* French and Spanish.
Lycidas: poem by Milton, pub. 1637.
Lyddite: invented, and named Melinite, by M. Turpin; patent bought by Armstrong and Co., and sold to the British Government; announced in 1888.
Lynn Haven Bay: (Massachusetts) 5 Sept., 1781; French naval victory over British.
Lyons: founded in 560 B.C. by the Greeks.
——, **Council of:** 1245; Innocent IV. deposed and excommunicated the Emperor Frederick II.
Lyrical Ballads: collection of poems by Coleridge and Wordsworth, pub. 1798.
Lysistrata: comedy by Aristophanes, *c.* 411 B.C.

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Mabinogion, The: ancient Welsh romances; translated by Lady Charlotte Guest, 1838-49.
Macadamising: a system of road-making invented, 1819, by John Macadam.
Macaulay's History of England: pub. 1848-1861.
Macbeth: tragedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1610.
——: opera by Verdi, prod. at Florence, 1847.
Maccabees: a Jewish family who delivered Judea from the Syrians, 175-164 B.C.
——, **The:** opera by Rubinstein, prod. at Berlin, 1875.
——: a chapel at Geneva, founded in 1415; fitted as a museum in 1881.
Macedonian Empire: 359-323 B.C.
—— **Wars:** Between Rome and Macedonia; (1) 215-206 B.C.; (2) 200-197 B.C.; (3) 171-168 B.C.; (4) 148-146 B.C.
Maciejowrie: 10 Oct., 1794; Poles defeated by the Prussians.
McKinley, William: President of the U.S.A., 1896-1901.
—— **Act:** U.S.A. Tariff Act which became law in 1890, and was repealed in 1894.
MacMahon, Marshal: French President, 1873-79.
Mad Heracles, The: tragedy by Euripides, exhibited 420 B.C.
—— **Lover, The:** play by Fletcher, prod. before 1618; printed 1647.
—— **Parliament, The:** summoned by Henry III. at Oxford, 1258.

Mad World, A, my Masters: (1) dialogue by Nicholas Breton, pub. 1603; (2) play by Middleton, prod. c. 1606; printed 1608.
Madagascar: discovered by the Portuguese, 1506; French protectorate, 1885; colony, 1896.
Madama Butterfly: opera by Puccini, prod. 1904.
—— **Chrysanthème:** opera by Messager, prod. 1893.
Madeira: said to have been discovered in 1334 by Robert Macham, or Machin.
Madison, James: U.S.A. President, 1809-1817.
—— **Square Garden** (New York): completed in 1890.
Madras Mutiny: Aug., 1809.
——, **Sieges of:** (1) Sept., 1746; British surrendered to the French. (2) 11 Dec., 1758 -19 Feb., 1759. French compelled to raise the siege.
Madrid: captured from the Moors in 1083; occupied by the French 1808-13.
——, **Treaty of:** 14 Jan., 1526; between Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France.
Maestricht: captured by Alexander of Parma, 1579; by Prince Frederick Henry of Orange, 1632; by the French in 1673, 1748, 1794; unsuccessfully besieged by the Belgians in 1830.
Mæviad: poetical satire by William Gifford, 1795.
Mafeking, Siege of: Oct, 1899-17 May, 1900; relieved by Col. Mahon.
Mafra Palace: built 1717.
Magdala: 13 Jan., 1868; captured by Napier.
Magdalen College (Oxford): founded by Bishop Waynflete, 1457.
———————— (Cambridge): estab. as a hostel, 1428; converted into a college by Lord Audley, 1519.
—— **Hospital:** London, founded in 1758.
Magdeburg: (1) 1550-51; successfully besieged by Maurice of Saxony. (2) 1629; unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein. (3) 1631; stormed by Tilly. (4) 1806; taken by the French. (5) 1814; restored to Prussia.
——, **Centuries of:** ecclesiastical history of first 1300 years, A.D.; pub. 1560-1574.
Magellan, Straits of: first passed through by Fernando de Magalhaéns, 21 Oct.-28 Nov., 1520.
Magenta: 4 June, 1859; Austrians defeated by the French and Sardinians.
Magersfontein: 11 Dec., 1899; British defeated by Boers.
Magic Flute: see Zauberflöte, Die.
Magna Carta: granted by King John, 15 June, 1215.

Magnano: 15 April, 1799; French defeated by Austrians.

Magnesia (Lydia, Asia Minor): 190 B.C.; victory of the Romans over Antiochus the Great.

Magnesium: first obtained from magnesia in 1808, by Sir Humphry Davy.

Magnetick Lady, The, or Humours Reconciled: comedy by Ben Jonson, prod. in 1632; published 1640.

Magneto-electricity: discovered in 1831 by Faraday.

Magnus: King of Norway; I., 1035-47 (of Denmark 1042-47); II., 1066-1069; III., 1093-1105; IV., 1130-1139; V., 1162-1186; VI., 1262-1280; VII., 1319-1343.

——, King of Sweden; I., ? -1276; II., 1319-63.

Magnus Intercursus (the Great Intercourse): 24 Feb., 1496; a commercial treaty between England and Philip, the Duke of Burgundy.

Maharajpur: (1) 29 Dec., 1843; Mahrattas defeated by British. (2) 16 July, 1857; Nana Sahib defeated by Havelock.

Mahdi: the Messiah expected by Moslems; many pretenders have arisen, the best known being Mohammed Ahmed, who in 1881 revolted in the Sudan, and took Khartum in 1885.

Mahmud: Sultan of Turkey; I., 1730-54; II., 1808-39.

Mahogany: Raleigh said to have brought it to England in 1595.

Mahomet: play by Voltaire, prod. 1741 in Brussels.

Mahratta Confederacy, The: a group of Hindu tribes, originated c. 1490-1550; broken up in 1802.

—— **Wars:** (1) 1778-81; (2) 1802; (3) 1816-18.

Maid of Artois, The: opera by Balfe, prod. 1836.

—— **of Bath, The:** comedy by Foote, prod. 1771.

—— **of Honour, The:** (1) play by Massinger, printed 1632; pub. (altered) 1785. (2) Opera by Balfe, prod. 1847.

—— **of Mariendorpt, The:** play by J. Sheridan Knowles, prod. 1838.

—— **of Sker, The:** novel by R. D. Blackmore; pub. 1872.

—— **of the Mill, The:** play by Bickerstaffe, pub. 1765.

—— **in the Mill, The:** comedy by Fletcher and Rowley, prod. 1623.

Maida: 4 July, 1806; French defeated by the British.

Maid's Tragedy, The: play by Beaumont and Fletcher, prod. c. 1611; printed 1619.

Maidstone: 2 June, 1648; Fairfax defeated the Kentish Royalists.

Mail-coaches: first set up for letter-carrying at Bristol, 2 Aug. 1784.
Main Plot, The: 1603; a conspiracy by Sir W. Raleigh and others, to dethrone James I.
Maine: admitted to the U.S.A. union, 1820.
—— : U.S.A. battleship blown up in harbour of Havana, 15 Feb. 1898.
Maison Carree (Nîmes): probably built in 2nd cent.
Maiwand: 27 July, 1880; defeat of British force by the Afghans.
Majuba Hill: 27 Feb., 1881; defeat of Sir George Colley by the Boers.
Malacca: captured in 1511 by the Portuguese; Dutch factories established 1640; British Crown Colony, 1824.
Malade Imaginaire, Le: comedy by Molière, prod. 1673.
Malaga: (1) besieged 17 April to 18 Aug., 1487, and taken from the Moors by the Spaniards. (2) 13 Aug., 1704; indecisive naval battle between Anglo-Dutch and French fleets.
Malakand Pass: 3 April, 1895; the Chitrali repulsed by British.
Malakoff Fort: 8 Sept., 1855; carried by storm by the French, who took the Russians by surprise.
Malatia: 577; Persians defeated by Byzantine army.
Malcolm: King of Scotland, I., 943-954; II., 1005-34; III., 1054-93; IV., 1153-65.
Malcontent, The: play by Marston, prod. 1601; printed 1604.
Maldon: 991; English defeated by the Danes.
Malignants, The: name given by the Roundheads to adherents of Charles I. during Civil War, 1642-46.
Malojaroslavetz: 24 Oct., 1812; a drawn battle between Russians and French under Napoleon.
Malplaquet: 11 Sept., 1709; French defeated by the English and Allies.
Malta: (1) 19 May-11 Sept., 1565; unsuccessfully besieged by Turks. (2) Taken by the French, 1798. (3) Captured from the French by the British on 5 Sept., 1800. Formally annexed by Great Britain in 1814.
Malus Intercursus: 1506; an Anglo-Dutch commercial treaty, so named by the Dutch.
Malvern Hill (Virginia): 1 July, 1862; Confederates defeated by the Federals.
Mammoth Cave (Kentucky): discovered in 1809.

Man, Isle of: subdued by the Northumbrians, c. 620; by the Northmen, 1098; by the Scots 1266; occupied by Edward I., 1290; taken by the Scots, 1313; by the English, 1343; ruled by the Derby family from 1406-1735. when it fell to the Duke of Athol, who received £70,000 from Parliament for all his rights in 1765; House of Keys granted, 1866.

—— **of Business, The:** comedy by George Colman the Elder, prod. 1774.

Manasseh: King of Judah, 697-642 B.C.

Manchester Cathedral: early 14th cent.

—— **Massacre:** (see Peterloo).

—— **New College** (Oxford): opened 25 Oct., 1889.

—— **Ship Canal:** constructed 11 Nov., 1887-1 Jan., 1894; opened 21 May, 1894.

—— **University:** founded 1850; reorganized 1880 and 1903.

Manchu Dynasty (China): reigning line 1644 to 1912.

Mandeville's Travels: written in French, the oldest MS. dating from 1371.

Manfred: poem by Byron, pub. 1817.

Mangalore: 19 May, 1783-23 Jan., 1784; British besieged by Tippoo Sahib, and compelled by starvation to surrender.

Manicheeism: founded c. 240 A.D. by Mani, a Persian.

Manila: founded 1571; taken by the English in 1762; 1 May, 1898; United States naval victory over Spanish; the town was captured by Americans on 13 Aug., 1898.

Manilian Law: (Roman history); 66 B.C.

Manitoba: entered Dominion, 1870.

Manoel, King of Portugal; I., 1495-1521; II., 1908-1910 (deposed).

Manon: opera by Massenet, prod. 1884. See also Portrait de.

Mansfield College (Oxford): founded in 1886.

—— **Park:** novel by Jane Austen, written 1796, pub. 1814.

—— **Lescaut:** opera by Puccini, prod. 1893.

Mansion House (City of London): built in 1739-53, by George Dance the elder; attempts made to blow it up 16 Mar., 1881, and 12 May, 1882.

Mantinea: (1) 418 B.C.; Athenians and Argives defeated by the Spartans. (2) 362 B.C., Spartans and Allies defeated by the Thebans. (3) 207 B.C., Spartans defeated by Achaean League.

Mantua, Siege of: 4 June, 1796-2 Feb., 1797; Napoleon raised the siege, but returned again on 15 Sept.,

when he compelled the garrison to surrender; restored to Austria in 1814.

Mantuan War: 1628-30.

Manuel: Byzantine Emperor; I., 1143-80; II., 1391-1425.

Maori Wars: between British settlers and the natives. (1) 1843-47; (2) 1863-64; (3) 1869-70.

Map: first made in 1467, of England; drawn c. 1520, by G. Lilly; Mercator introduced his hydrographical chart, 1569.

Mar Saba Monastery (in Jerusalem): founded by St. Sabas c. 440.

Marathon: 490 B.C. Persians routed by the Athenians and Plataeans.

Marâtre, La: play by Balzac, prod. at Paris, 1848.

Marble Arch (London): designed for, and erected at Buckingham Palace by John Blore, 1827; removed to Hyde Park, 1851.

—— **Faun, The:** romance by Hawthorne, pub. 1860.

Marburg Conference: Oct., 1529; between Luther and Zwingli, and their respective adherents.

Marcellians: followers of Marcellus, the Bp. of Ancyra, in the 4th cent.

Marcellinists: followers of Marcellinia, female gnostic of the 2nd cent.

Marcellus: Bp. of Rome. I., 307-309; II. (Pope), 1555.

Marchfeld: (1) 13 July, 1260; Hungarians defeated by the Bohemians. (2) 26 Aug., 1278; Bohemians defeated by Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburgh.

Marcian Codex: discovered at Venice, where it was pub. 1778.

Marcianus: I., Emperor of the East, 450-457.

Marcionites: followers of the gnostic Marcion, in the 2nd cent.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: Roman Emperor, 161-180 A.D.

Marduk-idin-achi: King of Babylonia, 1115-1106 B.C.

——**-nadin-shum:** King of Babylonia, 852-840 B.C.

Mare au Diable, La: prose idyll by George Sand, 1846.

Marengo: 4 June, 1800; Napoleon was at first defeated by Austrians, but being reinforced, finally repulsed the Austrians.

Margaret, Queen of Denmark; 1387-1412; of Sweden, 1388-97; of Norway 1388-1412.

—— (Maid of Norway), Queen of Scotland; 1285-90.

—— **of Angoulême:** Queen of Navarre, 1509-49.

—— **Ogilvie:** prose work by Barrie; pub. 1896.

Maria II., Queen of Portugal: 1826-1853.
—— **Stuart:** tragedy by Schiller, pub. 1801.
—— **Theresa:** Queen of Hungary, 1740-1780.
Marianne, La: French repub. secret society, formed in 1851.
——, **ou les aventures de la Comtesse de:** novel by Marivaux, pub. in eleven vols., 1731-41.
Marian Persecutions: began in January, 1555.
Marignano: 8 June, 1859; Austrians defeated by the French. See also Melegnano.
Marine Biological Association: formed by the Royal Society 31 Mar., 1884.
——— **Society for the Equipment, Maintenance, and Instruction of Destitute Boys for the Royal Navy and Merchant Service:** founded 1756; incorporated 1772.
Marino Faliero: tragedy by Swinburne, pub. 1885.
Marion Delorme: play by Victor Hugo, prod. 1831.
Maritana: opera by Wallace, prod. 1845.
Maritza: 1364; Christians routed by the Turks.
Marius the Epicurean: romance by Walter Pater, pub. 1885.
Mark, St., Basilica of: (Venice): founded in 830, rebuilt 976 and 1052.
Marlborough Grammar School: founded by Edward VI. in 1551.
—— **House:** built in 1709-10 by Wren; a royal residence from 1863.
——, **Statute of:** passed in 1267.
Marmion: poem by Scott, pub. 1808.
Marplot, or the Second Part of the Busy Body: comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, prod. 1710.
Marprelate Controversy, The: a pamphlet between Puritans and Anglicans, 1589.
Marquesas Island: discovered in 1595; became a French Protectorate, 1842.
Marriage à la Mode: (1) play by Dryden, prod. 1673. (2) series of six paintings by Hogarth, 1745.
—— **à la Mode; or the Comical Lovers:** comedy by Cibber, prod. 1707.
—— **of Figaro, The:** (see Nozze di Figarro, Le).
Married Man, The: play by Mrs. Inchbald, prod. 1789.
Marrow Controversy: (Church of Scotland), 1719-1722.
Marseillaise, La: composed 24 April, 1792, by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle.
Marseilles: founded c. 600 B.C.

Marshall Island: discovered 1529; German Protectorate, 1885.
Marshalsea Prison (London): abolished 1849.
Marston Moor: 2 July, 1644; Royalists defeated by the Parliamentarians.
Martha: opera by Flotow, prod. at Vienna, 1847.
Martin Chuzzlewit: novel by Dickens, pub. serially from 1843.
Martin: Pope, I., 649-653; II. (or Marinus I.), 882-884; III. (or Marinus II.), 942-946; IV., 1281-85; V., 1417-31.
Martinique: taken by the British, 4 Feb., 1762; and several times afterwards, but it was finally restored to France in 1814. Serious volcanic eruption of Mont Pelée, 8 May, 1902.
Martinus Scriblerus, Memoirs of: satire pub. 1741.
Martyrs, Book of: see Book.
—— **Les:** prose epic by Châteaubriand, 1809.
——, opera by Donizetti, prod. at Paris in 1840; in London, 1852 (as "I Martiri").
Mary Barton: novel by Mrs. Gaskell, pub. 1848.
——, Queen of England: I., 1553-1558; II., 1689-1694.
——, Queen of Scots: 1542-1587.
—— **Stuart:** tragedy by Swinburne, pub. 1881.
Maryland, My Maryland: popular song among Confederates, written in 1861 by J. R. Randall.
—— : ratified the Constitution in 1788.
——, **Charter of:** granted in 1629, by Charles I., for colonisation of Maryland.
Marylebone Gardens (London): at back of Rose Tavern, High Street, Marylebone; existed from c. 1650-1778.
Masaniello: English version of La Muette de Portici, opera by Aubert, prod. 1829.
Maschere, Le: opera by Mascagni, prod. 1901.
Maserfield (Oswestry): 5 Aug., 642; Oswald, King of Northumbria, defeated and slain by Penda, King of Mercia.
Mashita: palace at, built in 620.
Mashonaland: annexed by England in 1888.
Masks and Faces: dramatic version of "Peg Woffington," by Charles Reade; prod. in 1854.
Masnadieri: opera by Verdi, prod. in London in 1847.
Massachusetts: ratified the Constitution, 1788.
——, **Charter:** granted in 1629 by Charles I.; revoked in 1684.
—— **Bay Company:** chartered in 1629.

Massacre of Glencoe: see Glencoe.
Master Builder, The: play by Ibsen, prod. in 18 2.
—— **Humphrey's Clock:** collection of tales by Dickens, pub. 1840-41.
—— **of Ballantrae:** novel by R. L. Stevenson, pub. 1889.
Masterman Ready: story by Marryat, pub. 1841.
Masulipatam: 25 April, 1759; fortress taken by British from French and Sepoys.
Matabeleland: proclaimed in 1888 as being within British sphere of influence; forcibly taken possession of 1893-94, by the British South Africa Co.
Matches, Lucifer: invented in 1829; came into use c. 1834; tax proposed, but withdrawn, 1872.
Matterhorn, Mt.: first recorded ascent, 1865, by Whymper's party.
Matthew of Paris "Chronicles": pub. 1571.
Matthew's Bible: pub. in 1637.
Matthias: emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 1612-19.
—— **I.:** King of Hungary, 1458-90.
Maubeuge: 11 July, 1815; surrendered to the Prussians.
Maud: poem by Tennyson, pub. 1855.
Maundy Thursday: Royal almsgiving in England inaugurated in 1363 by Edward III.
Mauprat: novel by George Sand, pub. 1836; dramatised 1853.
Mauritius: discovered by the Portuguese in 1505; held by the Dutch from 1598-1710; by the French, 1715-1810; taken by the British in 1810.
Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius: Roman Emp., 306-312.
Maximes: collection of moral maxims, by La Rochefoucald, pub. 1655.
Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius: Roman Emp., 286-305, and 306-308.
Maximilian, Emperor of Holy Roman Empire. I., 1493-1519; II., 1564-76.
——, Emperor of Mexico, 1864-67.
Maximinus: Caius Julius Verus; Roman Emperor, 235-238.
——, **Galerius Valerius;** Roman Emperor, 308-313.
Maximus, Magnus: Roman Emperor, 383-388.
—— **Tyrannus:** 409-411.
Mayence Cathedral: founded (on a different site) in 975.

Mayfair: the fair was abolished in 1708.
"Mayflower," The: left Plymouth 6 Sept., 1620; arrived in New England 21 Dec., 1620.
May Laws (Prussia): passed May, 1873; extended 1874; modified 1887.
Maynooth College (Ireland): founded 1795.
—— **Grant:** to Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, Ireland; granted 1845; abolished in 1869.
Mazarin Bible: printed at Mainz, 1450-55; so-called because it was discovered in the Mazarin Library in Paris, in 1760.
McKinley Tariff, The: American Protectionist measure passed in 1890; repealed in 1894.
——, **William:** U.S.A. President, 1897-1901.
Meal-Tub Plot: 1679; a pretended conspiracy against Protestants.
Measure for Measure: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1604; printed 1623.
Mecca: sacked in 930 by the Carmathians; passed to the Turks in 1517.
Mechanics' Institutions: founded in 1823 in London and Glasgow by Dr. Birkbeck.
Mechanicsville: 26 June, 1862; Federals defeated Confederates.
Medal, The: a satire by Dryden, pub. 1682.
Medalists, Society of: formed in 1885.
Medea: (1) play by Euripides, 431 B.C. (2) tragedy by Seneca, 1st cent. (3) tragedy by Richard Glover, pub., 1761. (4) opera by Mayr, prod. 1812.
Medecin malgré lui, Le: comedy by Molière, prod. 1666.
—— **Volant, Le:** comedy by Molière, prod. 1659.
Médée: (1) tragedy by La Péruse, prod. 1553. (2) tragedy by Pierre Corneille, prod. 1635. (3) tragedy by Thomas Corneille, prod. 1693. (4) opera by Cherubini, prod. 1797. (5) tragedy by Legouvé, prod. 1855.
Medellin: 28 Mar., 1809; defeat of the Spaniards by the French.
Medical Association: formed in 1832.
Medici Family: famous Italian family, first member to play any part in history being Silvestro de Medici, 1378; they ruled in Tuscany and Florence; family became extinct in 1737.
Medina de Rio Seco: 14 July, 1808; Spaniards defeated by the French.
Medjidi: Turkish order instituted in 1852.
Medola: 5 Aug., 1796; Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

Meerut: 10 May, 1857; outbreak of mutiny.
Megalesian Games: instituted in Rome c. 203 B.C.
Megalopolis: 331 B.C., Spartans and allies defeated by the Macedonians.
Megaphone: invented by Thomas A. Edison, announced in 1878.
Mehadpur: 21 Dec., 1817; Mahrattas defeated by the British.
Meiji: See Japan.
Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Die: opera by Wagner, prod. 1868.
Mekhitarists: Armenian order of monks founded in 1701, at Constantinople.
Melbourne (Australia): founded 29 Aug., 1835; made capital in 1851.
Melegnano, or Marignano: 13-14 Sept, 1515; Swiss defeated by the French, who on 8 June, 1859, also defeated the Austrians at this place.
Meletians: (1) heretical sect of 4th and 5th cents., followers of Meletius, Bp. of Lycopolis, Egypt. (2) followers of Meletius, Bp. of Antioch, c. 360.
Mellauriks Law: 1814; confirmed Union of Norway and Sweden.
Melun, Treaty of: 1593; defensive and offensive alliance between Breat Britain and France against Spain.
Memphis, U.S.A.: 6 June, 1862; taken by the Federals after a naval victory.
Menahem, King of Israel, 748-738 B.C.
Menai Suspension Bridge: begun July, 1818; opened 30 Jan., 1826.
Mendoza: on 20 Mar., 1861, the town was destroyed by an earthquake.
—— **Codex:** (Aztec Ins.), pub. in England 1625.
Mennonites: a Christian sect which originated in Friesland in 16th cent.
Mentana: 3 Nov., 1867; Garibaldi defeated by the French and Papal troops.
Menteur, La: comedy by Corneille, prod. 1642.
Menu, Institutes of: ancient code of India, translated into English in 1794 by Sir William Jones.
Mercator's Charts: first pub. in 1556.
Mercedes of Castile: novel by Cooper, pub. 1840.
Merchant Adventurers: company estab. by the Duke of Brabant, 1296; extended to England in Edward III.'s reign and incorporated 1564.
—— **Shipping Act** passed 1854; amended 1862, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1876 (Plimsoll's Act), 1880, 1882,

1889, 1892; consolidated 1894; amended 1897 and 1898.

Merchant of Venice, The: comedy by Shakespeare; entered in Stationers' Register, 1598, pub. 1600.

Merciless Parliament, The: sat for 122 days from 3 Feb., 1388; main work sentencing Richard II.'s followers to death.

Mercurius Aulicius: Royalist journal, pub. at Oxford by Sir John Birkenhead, first issue in 1642.

Mergentheim: 5 May, 1645; French defeated by Imperialists.

Merit, Order of: created June, 1902, by Edward VII.

Mermaid Club: said to have been estab. by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603, at the Mermaid Tavern.

Merrie Devil of Edmonton, The: comedy prod. at the Globe, 22 Oct., 1607.

—— **England:** opera by Edw. German, prod. 1902.

Merry Wives of Windsor, The: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. c. 1600. See also Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.

Mersey Tunnel: opened 13 Feb., 1885; formally opened 20 Jan., 1886.

Merton College, Oxford; founded in 1264.

——, **Statute of:** passed 23 Jan., 1236.

Merv: annexed by Russia in 1883-84.

Mesmerism: named after Dr. Mesmer, who pub. his doctrines c. 1766.

Messenians Wars: (1) c. 743-724 B.C.; (2) c. 645-628 B.C.; (3) c. 464-456 B.C. These were all between Messenia and Sparta.

Messiah, The: pastoral by Pope; pub. in "Spectator," 14 May, 1712.

"——, **The":** oratorio, composed by Handel in 23 days in 1741, prod. 1742.

Messina: See Earthquakes.

Meteorological Weather Charts and Storm Warnings: first pub. in 1876.

Methuen Treaty: 1703; between England and Portugal.

Metric System: legalised in France, 1801; on 1 Jan., 1840, it was decreed to be used in all business transactions; brought before English Parliament 1824; commission of enquiry appointed 1838; reported in favour 1843; as did the Commons in 1853; bill for compulsory use rejected 1871; Weights and Measures (metric system) Act passed 1904.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York): organized in 1870; building inaugurated in 1880.

Methven: 19 June, 1306; Scots under Robt. Bruce defeated by English.

Metz, Siege of: (1) 31 Oct., 1552-Jan., 1553; successful defence maintained by the French against the Emperor Charles V. (2) 18 Aug.-27 Oct., 1870; French surrendered to the Germans.

Mexican Expedition: 1861-1867.

—— **War:** 1846-48; between Mexico and U.S.A.

Mexico: conquered 1519-1521; by Spanish under Cortez; independence obtained 1821; republic formed 1823; empire 1864-7; republic restored 1867.

Mezzotint: invented in 1645, by Prince Rupert.

Miani: 17 Feb., 1843; British victory over the Belochees.

Michael: Byzantine Emperor, I., 811-813; II., 820-829; III., 847-867; IV., 1034-41; V., 1041-42; VI., 1056-57; VII., 1071-78; VIII., 1261-82; IX., 1295-1320.

——, Czar of Russia, 1613-45.

——, **Order of St.:** instituted by Louis XI., 1 Aug., 1469.

—— **St. and St. George, Order of:** created 1818; reorganized 1869, to admit Crown servants connected with British colonies.

Michigan: admitted to U.S.A. Union in 1837.

Microscope: probably invented in 1590 by Jansen, in Holland.

Middelburg: 18 Feb., 1574; (1) Spaniards capitulated to the Dutch, after a 22 months' siege. (2) 1809; taken by the English.

Middle Ages: c. 476-c. 1453.

"Middle Ages": historical work by Henry Hallam, pub. in 1818.

Middlemarch: novel by George Eliot, pub. 1871 in "Blackwood's" Magazine; in book form, 1871.

Midshipman Easy, Mr.: story by Captain Marryat, pub. 1836.

Midsummer Night's Dream, A: (1) comedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1595. (2) overture by Mendelssohn, 1826.

Mikado, The: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1885.

Milan Decree, The: 17 Dec., 1807; issued by Napoleon.

——, **Edict of:** promulgated in 313 by Constantine and Licinius.

Milazzo: (1) 260 B.C., the Romans defeated the Carthaginians. (2) 36 B.C., Agrippa defeated

Sextus Pompey. (3) 20 July, 1860. The Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.

Miletus: 494 B.C., sacked by the Persians.

Millbank Prison: first received convicts 27 June, 1816; made a military prison 1870; closed 6 Nov., 1890.

Millenary Petition: presented to James I., April, 1603.

Mill on the Floss, The: novel by George Eliot, pub. 1860.

Mills, Cotton: erected at Cromford, Derbyshire, by Sir Rich. Arkwright, d. 1792.

—— **Springs:** 19 Jan., 1862; Confederates defeated by Federals.

Mincio: (1) Austrians defeated by the French, Dec. 26, 1800, and again (2) Feb. 8, 1814.

Minden: 1 Aug., 1759; French defeated by the English and Germans.

Mineralogical Society of Great Britain: formed 1876.

Ming Dynasty (China): reigning family from 1368-1644.

Minié Rifle: invented by and named after M. Minié, 1849.

Minims: order of monks, founded in the middle of the 15th cent.

Minnesota: admitted to U.S.A. Union, 1858.

Minorca: (1) 28 June, 1756; after 70 days' siege, the British surrendered to French; (2) restored to Britain in 1762; but in 1782 the British again had to surrender to the French and Spaniards; (3) recaptured by British in 1798; (4) ceded to Spain in 1802.

Mint, Royal: regulations for control of the mints enacted in 928; present Mint completed in 1810; new constitution took effect in 1817.

Minuet: first said to have been danced in 1653 at the Court of Louis XIV.

Misanthrope, Le: comedy by Molière, prod. 1666.

Misérables, Les: novel by Victor Hugo, pub. 1862.

Miser's Daughter: novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1842.

Misfortunes of Arthur, The: tragedy by Thomas Hughes, prod. 1587.

Missal, The: compiled by Pope Gelasius I., in 492-6.

Mississippi River: discovered by De Soto, 1541.

——, **State of:** admitted to U.S.A. Union, 1817.

—— **Scheme** (see Law's Bubble).

Missolonghi: successfully defended in 1822-23 by the Greeks against the Turks, who, however, captured it in 1825-6. Byron died there in 1824.

Missouri: admitted to U.S.A. Union in 1821.
—— **Compromise:** passed in 1821, by U.S.A. Congress; revoked in 1854 by Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
Mr. H.: play by Charles Lamb, prod. 1805.
Mitchelstown (Ireland Riot): 9 Sept., 1887.
Mithridatic Wars: between Mithridates, King of Pontus, and Rome. (1) 88-84 B.C.; (2) 83-81 B.C.; (3) 74-64 B.C.
Moabite Stone: probably dates from c. 850 B.C.; discovered in 1868.
Mobile Bay: 5 Aug., 1864; naval victory of Federals over the Confederates.
Mock Doctor, The: (1) farce by Henry Fielding, prod. 1736. (2) opera (words by Charles Kenny, music by Gounod), prod. in London, 1865.
Modder River: 28 Nov., 1899; Boers under Cronje defeated by Methuen.
Modern Love, and Poems of the English Roadside: by Meredith, pub. 1862.
—— **Painters:** work on art, etc., by Ruskin, pub. in 4 vols., 1843, 1846, 1856 and 1860.
Moguls, Empire of the: 1526-1707.
Mohammed, Sultan of Turkey: I., 1413-21; II., 1451-81; III., 1595-1603; IV., 1648-87.
Mohammedanism: founded by Mohammed (c. 570-632) in 622.
Mohileff-on-the-Dneiper: 23 July, 1812; Russians defeated by the French.
Mohocks: gang of ruffians, who infested London Streets, *temp.* 1712.
Mohrungen: 25 Jan., 1807; Russians defeated by the French.
Molinos del Rey: Portugal; 21 Dec., 1808; Spaniards defeated by French.
—— (Mexico): 8 Sept., 1847; taken from the Mexicans by Americans.
Moll Flanders, The Life of: romance by Defoe, pub. 1722.
Mollivitz: 10 April, 1741; Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great.
Molly Maguires: (1) an agrarian society in Ireland, formed in 1843, to resist distraint for rent. (2) name taken by a society formed in Pennsylvania in 1867, to terrorize mine owners; suppressed in 1877.
Moluccas: discovered by the Portuguese, c. 1512; under Dutch suzerainty since the beginning of the 17th century.
Monastery, The: novel by Scott, pub. 1820.

Monasteries: the first in England was estab. at Canterbury by Augustine in 598. See Dissolution.
Monasticism: introduced into the Church early in the 4th cent. by Pachomius (285-345).
Moncontour: 3 Oct., 1569; Huguenots defeated by the French Catholics.
Mondovi: 22 April, 1796; Sardinians defeated by Napoleon.
Monetary Conference: Brussels, 1892; held by the Great Powers to discuss Bimetallism; fruitless.
Money-lending Act: passed Aug., 1900.
Mongols, Empire of the: founded by Jenghiz Khan, d. 1227.
Moniteur: official journal of French Government, pub. 1799-1868; in 1789 it was pub. as "Gazette Nationale."
Monmouth (New Jersey): 28 June, 1778; British defeated by Americans.
Monongahela: 9 July, 1755; British and colonials routed by French and Indians.
Monroe Doctrine: proclaimed in Congress 2 Dec., 1823, by President James Monroe.
——, **James:** U.S.A. President, 1817-1825.
Mons: taken by Louis of Nassau, in May, 1572; by Spaniards Sept., 1572; by French, 1691; by Allies, 1709; ceded to Austria, 1714; taken by French, 1746; restored to Austria 1748; retaken by French, 1792.
Mons Graupius: 84; Caledonians defeated by Agricola.
Monsieur, Peace of: See Peace.
Mont Blanc: first known ascent in 1786, by Jacques Balmat; observatory erected on summit in 1893.
—— **Cenis:** railway built 1861-70. See also Alps.
—— **Pelée.** See Earthquakes.
Montana: admitted to U.S.A. Union in 1889.
Montanists: heretical sect in the 2nd cent.
Montebello: (1) 9 June, 1800; French victory over the Austrians; (2) 20 May, 1859; Austrians defeated by the French.
Monte Cassino Monastery: founded in 529 by St. Benedict.
—— **Cristo, Le Comte de:** novel by Dumas, pub. 1844.
Montenegro: claimed independence since 1389; proclaimed a kingdom in 1910.
Montenotte: 12 April, 1796; French victory over the Austro-Sardinian Army.

Montereau: 18 Feb., 1814; Crown Prince of Würtemberg defeated by Napoleon.

Monterey: 22-24 Sept., 1846; Mexicans defeated and city captured by the Americans.

Monte Rosa: first known ascent, 1855.

Montevideo: colonized by Spain, 1726; held by British in 1807.

Montlhery: 16 July, 1465; Louis XI. defeated by The League of the Public Good.

Montgomery Charter, The: granted to New York 15 Jan., 1730.

Montmartre: 30 Mar., 1814; stormed by the Allies; held by the Commune, Mar.-May, 1871.

Montmédy: besieged by the Germans, Nov.-Dec., 1870.

Montmiral: 11 Feb., 1814; Allies defeated by the French.

Montpellier: 1622; besieged and captured by Louis XIII.

Montreal: district visited by Cartier in 1535; city taken by the British in 1760; by the Americans in 1775; by the British again in 1776.

Montserrat Island: discovered by Columbus, 1493.

—— **Monastery** (Spain): founded 880.

Monument The (London): built in 1671-7 by Wren, to commemorate the Fire of London, 1666.

Moody's Revival Meetings: in England, 1873-75; and 1881-83.

Moolraj, Insurrection of: 1848; resulted in second Sikh War.

Moonlighters: formed 1881; an Irish agrarian society, which committed many outrages.

Moonstone, The: novel by Wilkie Collins, pub. 1868.

Moorgate: the gate was built c. 1415; rebuilt 1472; demolished 1750.

Moravians: Christian denomination tracing origin to Huss, 1369-1415.

Morant Bay Riots (Jamaica): broke out on 11 Oct., 1865.

Morella, Siege of: 23-30 May, 1840; Carlists surrendered to the Cristinos.

Morgarten: 15 Nov., 1315; Austrians defeated by the Swiss Confederates.

Mormons: originated 1823 by Joseph Smith; Brigham Young appointed 1844. Salt Lake City taken possession of on 24 July, 1847.

Morocco: conquered by the Arabs, c. 700; defeated by the French in 1844, and by the Spaniards, 1859-60; compelled to pay indemnity to Spain for the Riffian troubles, 1893; Anglo-French Convention, 1904; Kaid Sir Harry Maclean captured and released by Raisuli, the brigand 1907; Franco-German agreement, 9 Feb., 1909.

Morte D'Arthur: printed by Caxton, 1485.

—— **d'Arthur:** poem by Tennyson, pub. 1842.

—— **d'Artius:** early French romance, probably by Walter Map c. 1140-1210.

Mortimer his Fall: tragedy by Ben Jonson, 1640.

Mortimer's Cross: 2 Feb., 1461; Lancastrians defeated by the Yorkists.

Mortmain, Statute of: passed in 1279; extended in 1391.

Morton's Fork: a scheme of Archbp. John Morton's (c. 1420-1500) to increase the royal revenues.

Moscow: entered by Napoleon on 15 Sept., 1812; set fire to by Russians on 16th, and evacuated by French 19-24 Oct.

Mose in Egitto: (Moses in Egypt); opera by Rossini, prod. 1818.

Moselle: ceded to Germany, 1871.

Moss, Convention of: 14 Aug., 1814; between Sweden and Denmark.

Mosses from an Old Manse: collection of stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1846.

Motor-Bus: introduced into London, 1905.

Motor Car Act: passed 1896

—— **Cycle:** electric, constructed c. 1880 by N. Trouve (Paris). Petrol cycles constructed c. 1895, by Count de Dion and others.

Mount of Olives: English name of Beethoven's oratorio (Christus am Ölberg), prod. in England, 1814.

Mountain, The: extreme Revolutionists in France, 1791-1794; name temporarily revived in 1848.

—— **Meadows Massacre:** (Utah), 11 Sept., 1857; said to have been instigated by Mormons.

Mourning Bride, The: tragedy by William Congreve, prod. 1697.

—— **Garment, The:** prose work by Robt. Greene, 1590.

Mowbray's Conspiracy: see Scrope's Rising.

Mowing Machine: invented in 1799, by Boyce.

Much Ado about Nothing: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1597-98; first printed 1600; opera by Stanford, prod. 1901. See Love's Labour's Won.

Mudie's Library: estab. 1842.
Mudki: 18 Dec., 1845; Sikhs defeated by the British.
Muette de Portici, La: opera by Auber, prod. 1828.
Muggletonians: English sect founded in 1651.
Mughouse-Club: estab. in Long Acre, in early part of 18th cent.
Mugwumps: portion of American Republican party, who in 1884 refused to support the nominee of their party for the presidency.
Muhlberg: 24 April, 1547; John Frederick I., Elector of Saxony, defeated by Imperialists.
Muhldorf: 28 Sept., 1322; Frederick of Austria defeated by Bavarians.
Muioptomos, or The Fate of the Butterfly: poem by Spenser, pub. in 1591 with "Complaints."
Mukden: several actions were fought between the Russians and Japanese, from 23 Feb.-15 Nov., 1905, the Japanese being victorious.
Mulberries, The: club founded in 1824.
Mullah: leader of the Somalis against the British, 1901-03.
Multan: 3 July, 1848; unsuccessfully besieged by the British; but on 2 Jan., 1849, after a week's siege it was captured by them.
Munda: 45 B.C.; victory of Julius Caesar over followers of Pompey.
Munich, University of: founded at Ingolstadt, 1472, removed to Landshut, 1802, and to Munich, 1826.
Municipal Reform Act: passed 9 Sept., 1835.
Muret: 12 Sept., 1213; Albigenses and Aragonese defeated by Catholic army.
Murfreesboro: 31 Dec., 1862-4 Jan., 1863; Confederate army repulsed by Federals.
Murviedro: 25 Oct., 1811; Spaniards defeated by French.
Muscat: taken by the Portuguese, 1508; recovered from them in the middle of the 17th cent.
Music: the principle upon which the stave is based, and the F and C clefs, invented by Guido d'Arezzo, c. 1025; counterpoint perfected c. 1555, by Palestrina; tonic solfa system invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by Rev. John Curwen, c. 1844.
Musketeers (Mousquetaires): raised in 1622 by Louis XIII.
Mustapha: Sultan of Turkey; I., 1617-18 and 1622-23; II., 1695-1703; III., 1757-73; IV., 1807-08.

Mutinensian War, The: 44-45 B.C.; Octavian's campaign against Antony.
Mutiny Act, The: passed annually from 12 April, 1689-1879.
—— **of the Bounty:** 28 April, 1789.
My Lady Nicotine: novel by J. M. Barrie, pub. 1896.
My Novel, or Varieties of English Life: novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1853.
Mysore Wars: 1, 1780-84; 2, 1790-92.
Mysteries of the Udolpho, The: romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, pub. 1794.
Mystery of Edwin Drood, The: unfinished novel by Dickens, pub. 1870.
Mytilene: I., 428-7 B.C.; city surrendered to Athenians; (2) 406 B.C., blockaded by Peloponnesians.

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Nachod: 27 June, 1866; Austrians defeated by the Prussians.
Nadab: King of Israel, 927-925 B.C.
Nag's Head Tavern: (London) where the alleged "Nag's Head Consecration" of first Protestant Bishop took place in 1559. The ceremony really took place in St. Mary-le-bone.
Najara, Battle of: (see Navarette de Rioja).
Namur: besieged and taken by the French, 1692; by the allies in 1695; by the French in 1746, 1792, 1794.
Nancy: battle fought on 5 Jan., 1477, when the Burgundians were defeated by the Swiss; taken by the French in 1633, restored 1661; ceded to France, 1766; occupied by the Germans, 1870.
Nanking, Treaty of: 26 Aug., 1842; between Great Britain and China.
Nanshan: 27 May, 1904; Russians repulsed by the Japanese.
Nantes, Edict of: see Edict.
Nantwich: 25 Jan., 1644; Royalists defeated by Fairfax.
Naples, Kingdom of: separated from Kingdom of Sicily, 1282; united with Aragon, 1442-58; temporarily conquered by France, 1495; under rule of Spain, 1503-1707; of Austria, 1707-35.
Napoleon: Emperor of the French; I., 1804-14; II. (Titular), b. 1811, d. 1832; III., 1852-70.

Napoleon, Wars of: 1792-1815.
——, **The Little:** satire by Victor Hugo, against Napoleon III., pub. 1852.
Narva: 30 Nov., 1700; the Russians besieging the town were defeated by the Swedes; but Peter the Great took the place by storm on 20 Aug., 1704.
Naseby: 14 June, 1645; Royalists defeated by the Parliamentarians.
Nashville: 15-16 Dec., 1864; Confederates defeated by the Federals.
Natal: discovered and named by Vasco da Gama, Christmas Day (Christ's *natal* day), 1497.
—— **Republic:** founded 1839; annexed to Great Britain 1842; made a separate colony 1856, and in 1910 was one of the parties to the Union of British South Africa; Act, passed 20 Sept., 1909, operated from 31 May, 1910.
Nathan der Weise: drama by Lessing, pub. 1779.
National Assembly: 1789-1791; French Revolutionary Assembly.
—— **Convention:** French sovereign assembly which sat from 21 Sept.-26 Oct., 1795.
—— **Covenant** (Scottish): subscribed 1638.
—— **Debt, British:** originated in 1692, out of a proposal by Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax.
—— **Gallery:** founded in 1824, opened 9 April, 1838.
—— **Gallery of British Art:** ("Tate") opened 1897.
—— **Guard:** instituted in Paris in 1789; reorganized by Napoleon, 1814.
—— **Health Society:** founded in 1873.
—— **Liberals** (German): formed c. 1871.
—— **Portrait Gallery:** opened 1889.
—— **Scouts:** a force of Boers who had surrendered and sworn allegiance; employed towards the end of the 1899-1902 Boer War.
—— **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children:** founded 8 July, 1884.
Nations, Battle of: the name given to the Battle of Leipsic, on 16, 18, 19 Oct., 1813.
Nativity, On the Morning of Christ's: Ode by Milton, written 1629.
Natural History Museum: (S. Kensington) opened in 1881.
——— **Selection, Theory of:** simultaneously announced by Darwin and Russel Wallace, 1 July, 1858.
Nature and Art: novel by Mrs. Inchbald, pub. 1796.
Natürliche Tochter: play by Goethe, prod. 1803.

Nature: scientific journal, first pub. 4 Nov., 1869.
Navarette de Rioja: 2 April, 1367; Spaniards defeated by the Black Prince.
Navarino: 20 Oct., 1827; Turco-Egyptian fleet defeated by English, French and Russian combined fleets.
Navarre, Kingdom of: estab. c. 900.
Navas de Tolosa: 16 July, 1212; Almohades defeated by Spaniards.
Navigation Act: passed in 1651, and after various extensions and limitations was repealed in 1849.
Navy of England, Royal: the "Royal Harry" regarded as the beginning of the Royal Navy, 1488; although c. 1007 ship money was levied for a navy to oppose the Danes.
Nazarenes: sect of Jewish Christians which continued till the 4th cent.
Neanderthal (Prussia): famed for the discovery in 1857 of a prehistoric skeleton.
Nebraska: admitted to U.S.A. Union, 1867.
Nebular Hypothesis: advanced in 1811 by Sir William Herschell.
Necropolis, London: opened Jan., 1855.
Neerwinden: (1) 19 July, 1693; English and allies defeated by the French. (2) 18 Nov., 1793; French defeated by the Austrians.
Negapatam: taken by the English from the Dutch, June, 1781. Between Feb. and April, 1782, five indecisive battles were fought by the French and English. Negapatam was ceded to Great Britain, 1783.
Nehavend: 640; Persians defeated by Moslems.
Nelson Monument (Trafalgar Square): completed 4 Nov, 1843.
Nemours, Edict of: 1585; treaty between Henry III. and Chiefs of The League.
Neoplatonists: arose in Alexandria, in the third century, led by Porphyry, Hypatia, and others. Suppressed in 6th cent.
Nepaul, Treaty of: 1815; between British and the Goorkhas.
Neptune: first observed on 23 Sept. 1846, by Dr. Galle, at Berlin.
Neri: see Bianchi.
Nero: Roman Emperor, 54-68.
Nertchinsk, Treaty of: 1689; between Russia and China; the first between China and any European power.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius: Roman Emperor, 96-98.
Nervii: defeated by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 57.
Nestorians: sect founded by Nestorius in 428.
Netherlands: united with Burgundy in the 14th and 15th cents.; passed to the Hapsburgs 1477; to Spain, 1548; revolted 1567; governed by a republic, 1594; Batavian Republic proclaimed, 1795; united with Holland, 1815; Belgian provinces revolted in 1830, and formed a separate kingdom.
——, **Austrian:** name bestowed on Spanish Netherlands after cession to Austria, 1713-14; conquered 1794 by France, to whom they were ceded, 1797.
——, **Spanish:** name given to the provinces retained by Spain, after the Dutch War of Liberation, 1567-1609.
Netley Hospital: foundation-stone laid on 19 May, 1856, by Queen Victoria.
Neuchâtel: Swiss canton, ceded to Prussia, 1713; a principality, 1806; joined Swiss confederation, 1815; principality again in the same year, under Prussian suzerainty; Prussian rights renounced 1857.
Neusatz (Hungary): captured by the Austrians 1849.
Neuss: (1) 1474-75; besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 1586; taken by Alexander Farnese.
Neustadt: several battles between the Austrians and the Prussians, 1745, 1760, 1779.
Neuwied: 18 April, 1797; Austrians defeated by the French.
Nevada: admitted to the U.S.A. Union in 1864.
Neville's Cross: 17 Oct., 1346; English victory over the Scots.
Newark: King John died here 19 Oct., 1216; 21 March, 1644, besieged by the Royalists; 5 May, 1646, Charles I. surrendered into the enemies' hands.
New Atlantis, The: work by Mrs. Morley, pub. 1709.
—— **Bath Guide:** poem by Christopher Anstey, pub., 1766.
—— **Berne:** 14 Nov., 1862; Confederates defeated by the Federals.
—— **Brunswick** (Canada): settled by the French, 1604; ceded by France to Britain, 1713, 1763; separated from Nova Scotia, 1784; one of the original States of the Dominion, 1867.
Newburn: 28 Aug, 1640; Scotch victory over English
Newbury: (1) 20 Sept., 1643; indecisive battle between Royalists and Parliamentarians. (2) 27 Oct.,

1644; Royalists held their ground against Parliamentarian attack, but withdrew in the night.

New Caledonia: discovered by Cook, 1774; seized by French, 1853.

—— **Castile:** name given to portion of Peru, 1529; in 1538-45 the name was given to a province north of Peru.

Newcastle Programme: adopted in 1892 by the Liberal Party: included Abolition of the House of Lords, Home Rule, Disestablishment of Welsh Church, One Man One Vote, Taxation of Ground Values.

New College (Oxford): founded by William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1379.

Newcomes, The: novel by Thackeray, pub., 1855.

New England: first settlement made in 1607; the Pilgrim Fathers arrived there on 25 Dec., 1620.

—— **England Confederation:** union of colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut, 1643-84.

—— **Forest** (Hampshire): afforested in 1079-85 by William I.

Newfoundland: discovered 24 June, 1497, by John Cabot.

New Gallery, The (Regent Street, London W.): opened 9 May, 1888.

Newgate: one erected in 1086, used as a prison, 1218; rebuilt in the 15th cent.; reconstructed after the great fire; pulled down and rebuilt between 1778-80; interior burnt in 1780; interior pulled down and rebuilt in 1857; disused as an ordinary prison, 31 Dec., 1881; demolished, 1903.

New Granada: conquered by Spain, 1538; republic formed, 1831; name changed to United States of Colombia, 1861; later to Republic of Colombia.

—— **Guinea** (or Papua): visited by the Portuguese **c.** 1526; claimed by the Dutch, 1848; British and German claims defined, 1884 and 1886.

—— **Hampshire:** one of the original United States, settled by English, 1623; ratified the Constitution, 1788.

—— **Inn, The, or The Light Heart:** comedy by Ben Jonson, prod. 1629.

—— **Jersey:** one of the original United States, 1787.

—— **Laws** (Nuevas Ordenanzas): 1543; code of Spanish Laws, designed for the protection of the American Indians.

—— **Learning** (see Renaissance).

Newmarket Races: begun in 1667.

New Mexico: organized as a Territory, 1850.
—— **Model, The:** the name by which the Parliamentary army was known after being reorganized in 1645 by the Self-Denying Ordinance.
Newnham College (Cambridge): founded in 1875.
New Orleans: (1) 8 Jan., 1815; British unsuccessful in an attack on the town. (2) Jan., 1861; seized by the Confederates, who were besieged by the Federals from 16 April, 1862, to the end of the month, when they were forced to surrender.
—— **Place** (Stratford-on-Avon): built **c.** 1540.
Newport (I. of W.), **Treaty of:** title given to the negotiations between Parliament and Charles I., Sept.-November, 1648.
New River: for the supply of London with water, begun 1609, finished 1613.
—— **Ross:** 5 June, 1798; Irish rebels defeated by loyalists.
—— **Rugby** (Tennessee, U.S.): farm colony founded 5 Oct., 1880; by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."
—— **South Wales:** named by Cook, 1770; penal settlement estab. 1778, at Botany Bay; gold known in 1823; worked in 1851.
Newspapers: first pub. in France, "Gazette de France," 1631; in England, "The Public Intelligencer," 1663; in America, "The Boston News Letter," 1704; first Irish, "The Dublin News Letter," 1685; first British daily "the Daily Courant," 1702; first Sunday newspapers, "British Gazette," and "Daily Monitor," 1780.
Newstead Abbey: founded by Henry II., **c.** 1170.
New Style (Gregorian Calendar): introduced into England in 1752.
Newtown Butler: 2 Aug., 1689; Jacobites defeated by Enniskillen Protestant volunteers.
New Way to Pay Old Debts, A: play by Massinger, prod. before 1632, when it was first printed.
—— **York:** one of the original United States; Dutch settled on Manhattan Island, 1614.
—— **York City:** settled by the Dutch in 1623; surrendered to the British 1664, from whom it was retaken 1673; restored 1674; occupied by the British, Sept., 1776; evacuated Nov.. 1783.
—— **York Public Library:** founded May, 1895.
—— **University:** founded 1831.
—— **Zealand:** discovered in 1642 by Tasman; missionary settlement made in 1814.

Nibelungenlied: 12th cent. German epic.
Nicaragua: coasted on the east by Columbus, 1502; explored on the west by Davila, 1521-22; independence proclaimed, 1821; State of the Central American Federation, 1823-1839; independent republic, 1840.
—— **Canal:** projected and begun, 1890; company collapsed, 1899; concession granted to a new company, 1899, but revoked in 1900.
Nice: founded from Marseilles, 5th cent. B.C.
——, **Truce of:** 1538; between France and the Emperor Charles V.
Nicene Councils: (1) 325; this condemned Arianism and promulgated the Nicene Creed. (2) 787; this reversed the decree of Council of Constantinople (754), and condemned the Iconoclasts.
—— **Creed:** proclaimed by the first Nicene Council, 325.
Nicephorus: Byzantine Emperor; I., 802-11; II., 963-969; III., 1078-81.
Nicholas: Prince of Montenegro, 1860-1910; became King of, in 1910.
——: Pope; I., 858-867; II., 1058-61; III., 1277-80; IV., 1288-92; V., 1447-55; VI. (Anti-Pope), 1328-30.
——: Czar of Russia; I., 1825-55; II., 1894-
—— **Nickleby:** novel by Dickens, pub. (serially) 1838-39.
Nicholson's Nek: 29 Oct., 1899; two columns of British retreated, but a third overpowered by the Boers.
Nicias, Peace of: 421 B.C.; between Athens and Sparta.
Nicobar Islands: annexed by the British, 1869.
Nicœa, Empire of: 1206-61.
Nicopolis: 66 B.C.; Asiatic army under Mithridates defeated by Pompey.
Nieuport: 2 July, 1600; Spaniards defeated by the Dutch.
Night and Morning: novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1841.
—— **Thoughts:** meditative poem, by Edward Young, 1742-46.
Nihilists: movement originated c. 1840; name first used in 1862; spread in Russia in 1872.
Nikolsburg, Truce of: 26 July, 1866; between Austria and Prussia; confirmed 23 Aug. by the Treaty of Prague.

Nikopoli: (1) 28 Sept., 1396; Turkish victory over Hungarians and allies. (2) 16 July, 1877; Russians took the town from the Turks.

Nile: (1) 47 B.C.; defeat of Ptolemy by Julius Cæsar. (2) 1-2 Aug., 1798; French defeated by Nelson.

—— **Dam:** begun 1843-61; abandoned but re-commenced 1886-90; completed, 1903.

Nimeguen: besieged by the French in Oct., 1794; an unsuccessful attempt to relieve it being made by the Duke of York; the town fell on 8 Nov., 1794.

Nimes: edict or pacification of, 1629; deprived Huguenots of their fortified towns, but conceded the freedom of worship.

Nineteenth Century, The: magazine first pub., Mar., 1877.

Ninety-eight, The: 1798; Irish Rebellion.

Ninety-Three: novel by Victor Hugo, pub. 1784.

Nineveh: founded c. 2245 B.C. by Asshur; excavations begun, 1842.

Niobe Group: discovered in Rome, 1583; the statues are now in the Uffzi, Florence.

Nisib: 24 June, 1839; Turks defeated by Syro-Egyptian Army.

Nitrogen: discovered c. 1772, by Rutherford.

Nitro-Glycerine: discovered 1847; first used as explosive 1864.

Nivette, The: 10 Nov., 1813; the French defeated by Wellington.

Nobel Prize (Sweden): instituted under the will of Alfred Nobel, d. 1896.

Noctes Ambrosianæ: paper by Christopher North (John Wilson) appearing in "Blackwood's Magazine," 1822-35.

Noisseville: 31 Aug.-1 Sept., 1870; the French repulsed by the Germans besieging Metz.

Nola: (1) 313 B.C.; captured by the Romans. (2) 216-214 B.C.; resisted Hannibal. (3) Samnite stronghold during the Social War, 90-89.

Nominees, The Assembly of: see Barebones Parliament.

Nonjurors: a body of clergy, who in 1689 refused to take oaths of supremacy and allegiance to William and Mary.

Non-juror, The: play by Cibber, prod. 1717.

Nordlingen: (1) 6 Sept., 1634; German and Swedes repulsed by the Austrians besieging the town. (2) 3 Aug., 1643; Imperialists defeated by the French.

Nore, Mutiny of: 22 May-10 June, 1797

Norfolk Island: discovered in 1774 by Capt. Cook. In June, 1856, the descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers were taken there from Pitcairn Island.

Norham, Conference of: between Edward I. and Scottish Barons; first met on 10 May, 1291; removed to Berwick 2 Aug.; adjourned till 12 Aug., 1292; closed 17 Nov., 1292.

Norma: opera by Bellini, prod. 1831.

Norman Conquest, The: 1066.

—— **Conquest of England, History of the:** by E. A. Freeman (6 volumes), 1867-79.

Normandy: occupied temporarily by Edward III.; conquered by Henry V., 1415-19; retaken finally by the French, 1450. (1154.

Norman Kings of England: William I., 1066—Stephen,

North Briton: periodical pub. in London, 1762-63, by John Wilkes.

—— **Carolina:** one of the original United States, 1776; seceded May 20., 1861; readmitted, July, 1862.

——, **Council of the:** instituted in 1536 by Henry VIII.; abolished in 1641.

—— **Dakota:** admitted to the United States Union, 1889.

North-East Passage: unsuccessfully attempted for several centuries, and achieved in 1878-79 by Nordenskjiöld. See Arctic Expeditions.

North Foreland: (1) 2-3 June, 1653; Dutch defeated by the British. (2) 25 July, 1666; ditto.

—— **German Confederation:** formed 1866, under the Presidency of Prussia; replaced in 1871 by the German Empire.

—— **Pole:** discovery claimed by Cook, 1908; discovered by Peary, 6 April, 1909. See also Arctic Expeditions.

—— **Sea Outrage:** 22 Oct., 1904; Russian fleet shelled British trawlers.

North-West Passage: said to have been discovered by Sir John Franklin; achieved by Capt. (Sir Robert) McClure, 26 Oct., 1850. See also Arctic Expeditions.

Northallerton: see Standard, Battle of the.

Northampton: 10 July, 1460; victory of the Yorkists over the Lancastrians.

——, **Assize of:** see Assize of Clarendon.

——, **Councils of:** (1) 6 Oct., 1164; (2) 1211; (3) 1265 or 1266.

——, **Treaty of:** April, 1328; between England and Scotland.

Northanger Abbey: novel by Jane Austen, written during 1797-98, but pub. posthumously, 1818.
Northern War, The: 1700-21; between Sweden and Russia, Poland, Hanover and Prussia.
Northumbria: Bernicia and Deira united into the Kingdom of Northumbria c. 600.
Norway: united with Sweden and Denmark from 1397-1523; united with Sweden, 1814; union repealed, 26 Oct., 1905.
Norwich, Bridal of: 1075; conspiracy against William the Conqueror.
—— **Cathedral:** begun in 1088 by Bishop Herbert Losinga; completed c. 1280, by Bishop Middleton.
—— **Festival:** estab. 1824.
Notitia Dignitatum: list of dignitaries in Rome, compiled about fifth century.
Notium: 407 B.C.; naval victory of Spartans and Peloponnesians over the Athenians.
Notre Dame: founded 1163.
—— **Dame de la Salette:** Virgin alleged to have appeared there in 1846.
—— **Dame de Paris:** romance by Victor Hugo, pub. 1831.
Nottingham: (1) 1330; Mortimer and Queen Isabella captured. (2) 1642; Charles I. raised his standard at the commencement of Civil War.
—— **Castle:** destroyed during the Civil War, and by a Reform Bill mob in 1831.
Novara: (1) 6 June, 1513; French defeated by the Swiss. (2) 23 Mar., 1849; Austrian victory over the Piedmontese and Sardinians.
—— **Expedition:** 1857-59; Austrian scientific voyage round the world.
Nova Scotia: discovered by the Cabots, 1497; attempts to settle made by French 1604 *et seq.*; granted to Sir William Alexander 1621, but settled later by the French, from whom it was taken by the English 1654; given to France 1667; ceded to England 1713; Constitution granted 1758; joined the Dominion 1867.
Nova Zembla. See Arctic Expeditions.
Novatians: sect which arose in the 3rd cent.
Novi: 15 Aug., 1799; French defeated by the Russians and Austrians.
Nouvelle Heloise, Julie, ou la: novel by J. J. Rousseau, pub. 1761.
Novum Organum: pub. 1620; philosophical work by Francis Bacon.

Noyon, Treaty of: 1516; between Francis I. and Emperor Charles V.
Nuits: 18 Dec., 1870; French defeated by the Germans.
Numantia, Siege of: 134-133 B.C.; Romans successfully invested the city and destroyed it.
Numantine War: 144-133 B.C.; Romans subdued the Celtiberians of North-Central Spain.
Number Forty-Five: the number of "The North Briton," pub. 23 April, 1763; in which Wilkes satirised George III.
Numismatic Society: founded in London in 1836 by Dr. John Lee.
Nunhead Cemetery: consecrated 29 July, 1841.
Nuremberg, Peace of: 1552; between the Protestants and the Emperor Charles V.
Nurses' Association, British: founded in 1887.
—— **National Pension Fund:** proposed in Oct. 1887; incorporated Feb., 1888.
Nyassa, Lake: discovered by Livingstone, 1859.
Nyborg: taken in 1658 by the Swedes, who were defeated in 1659 by the Danes.
Nystad, Peace of: 1721; between Russia and Sweden.

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Oak-boys: a band of Irish rebels, 1763.
Oaks, The: an annual horse-race estab. at Epsom in 1779 by the Earl of Derby.
Oaths Bill: passed 1909.
—— **of Allegiance:** imposed in 1558.
Obelisk of Luxor: brought from Egypt and set up in Place de la Concorde, Paris, 1836.
——, **the Lateran:** brought from Heliopolis to Rome and erected, 1588.
—— **Theodosius:** brought from Heliopolis to Constantinople, and erected 390.
——, **the Vatican:** brought from Heliopolis, and erected in the circus of Nero; raised on its present site opposite St. Peter's in 1586.
Oberammergau Passion Play: estab. c. 1633.
Oberon: opera by Weber, prod. 1826.
Oblivion, Act of: see Indemnity, Act of.
Ocana: 19 Nov., 1809; Spaniards defeated by French.
Occasional Conformity Bill: passed in 1711; repealed in 1719.
Ockley: 851; Danes defeated by West Saxons.

Octavian Library (Rome): first library open to the public, founded by Emperor Augustus; destroyed by fire 79-81 A.D.
October Club: English political club formed c. 1710.
Odes: Anacreon's composed c. 532 B.C.; Pindar's 498-446 B.C.; Horace's 24-13 B.C.
Œdipe: (1) tragedy by Corneille, prod. 1659; (2) tragedy by Voltaire, prod. 18 Nov., 1718.
Œdipus Rex: tragedy by Sophocles, c. 450 B.C.
Offa's Dyke: built 779 A.D. by Offa, King of Mercia.
Offenburg: 24 Sept., 1707; French defeated by the Imperialists.
Ohio: admitted to United States Union, 1803.
—— **Company, The:** Virginian and Maryland colonists, formed c. 1749.
Ohm's Law: propounded by, and named after, Dr. Ohm, 1827.
Oklahoma: admitted to U.S.A. Union, 1907.
Olaf: King of Sweden, 993-1024.
——, **Saint:** King of Norway, 1015-28.
—— **Trygvesson:** King of Norway, 996-1000.
Old-Age Pensions: Act passed July, 1908; operating from 1 Jan., 1909.
—— **Bachelor, The:** comedy by William Congreve, prod. 1693.
—— **Bailey:** see Newgate.
—— **Curiosity Shop, The:** novel by Dickens, pub. 1840-41.
—— **English Baron, The:** story by Clara Reeve, pub. 1777.
—— **Hundredth, The:** a psalm-tune, first pub. c. 1551-52 in "The Genevan Psalter."
—— **Mortality:** novel by Scott, pub. 1816.
—— **St. Paul's:** novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1841.
—— **Sarum:** Britons defeated by Cynric, 552; sacked by Danes, 1003.
—— **Style:** the Julian Calendar, which was superseded by the Gregorian (in 1582 on the Continent), in 1751 in England. Still in force in Russia.
—— **Wives' Tale, The:** comedy written by George Peele and others, pub. 1595; novel by Arnold Bennett, 1908.
Oléron, Judgments of: code of maritime laws in use in Western Europe during the Middle Ages. Said to have been promulgated about the middle of the 12th cent.
Oliva, Peace of: 1660; between Sweden, Poland, the Empire, and Brandenburg.

Olive Branch Petition: sent by 2nd American Congress to George III., who refused to receive it, 1775.

Oliver Twist: novel by Dickens, pub. 1837-38.

Olmütz Conference: 28-29 Nov., 1850, between Austria and Prussia.

Olney Doctrine: 1895; an extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

—— **Hymns:** collection of hymns written by William Cowper and John Newton, pub. 1779.

Oltenitza: Russians defeated by the Turks on 4 Nov., 1853; and 29 July, 1854.

Olustee: 20 Feb., 1864; Federals defeated by the Confederates.

Olympic Games: revised in 884 B.C. by Iphitus; abolished in 394 A.D. by Theodosius. In 1896 they were revived, to be held every ten years.

Olynthiac Orations: series of three orations by Demosthenes, 349-348 B.C.

Omdurman: 2 Sept., 1898; the Khalifa defeated by Sir Herbert (Lord) Kitchener.

Omnibus: tried in Paris, 1662; and introduced again in 1828; introduced to London in 1829.

Omri: King of Israel, 899-875 (?) B.C.

Onao: 29 July, 1857; Havelock defeated the mutineers.

One of our Conquerors: novel by Meredith, pub. 1891.

Ontario: became a province to the Dominion in 1867.

"O.P." Riots: see Covent Garden Theatre.

Opera: Italian opera begun c. 1590 with "Dafne," by Rinuccini and Peri; introduced into England in 1684.

Opium War: 1840-1842; between Great Britain and China.

Oporto: 28 Mar., 1809; taken from the Portuguese by the French; recaptured by the British on 14 May.

Orange Free State: settled in the first half of 19th cent.; annexed by Great Britain, 1848; independent republic, 1854; conquered and annexed by Great Britain, 1900.

Orangemen: (1) a society of Ulster Protestants founded in 1795.

Oratorians: founded by St. Philip Neri, c. 1575.

Oratorio: first actual oratorio, "Rappresentazione," by Emilio de Cavaliere, performed at Rome, 1600.

Oratory, Brompton: built 1880-82.

Ordeal of Richard Feverel, The: novel by Meredith, pub. 1859.

Ordnance Survey of England: begun in 1783; completed in 1856.
Oregon: admitted to United States Union, 1859.
Orestes: play by Euripides, exhibited 400 B.C.
Orfeo ed Euridice: opera by Gluck, prod. 1762.
Organ: said to have been invented by Ctesibius, of Alexandria, c. 250 B.C.; or by Archimedes, c. 220 B.C.
Organic Statute: 1832; Russian edict, by which Poland lost its constitution.
Oriana, The Triumphs of: collection of madrigals in Queen Elizabeth's honour; pub. 1601, by Thomas Morley.
Oriel College (Oxford): founded in 1326 by Adam de Brome and Edward II.
Origenists: followers of Origen of Alexandria, c. 185-253.
Original Chronicle of Scotland: by Andrew of Wyntoun, completed between 1420 and 1424.
Origin of Species, The: by Charles Darwin, pub. 24 Nov., 1859.
Orinoco: discovered by Columbus, 1498; navigated by Diego de Orday, 1531.
Oriskany: 6 Aug., 1777; British defeated by the Americans.
Orkney Islands: passed to Scottish crown, 1468.
Orlando Furioso: romance by Ariosto, pub. 1515 (added to in 1533).
Orleans: Oct.-Dec., 1870; taken by the Germans, 11 Oct.; re-taken by the French, 10 Nov.; 2-4 Dec., French defeated by the Germans, who occupied the town until 16 Mar., 1871.
——, **Siege of:** 12 Oct., 1428 to 7 May, 1429; the British raised the siege.
Ormulum: a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made in the 12th cent. by Orm; printed in 1852.
Orthez: 27 Feb., 1814; French defeated by Wellington.
Osborne House: purchased by Queen Victoria and rebuilt, 1845; given by Edward VII. to the nation as a naval training college in July, 1903.
Oscar: King of Sweden and Norway; I., 1844-59; II., 1872-1907
Osman: Sultan of the Turks; I., d. 1326 (founded the Ottoman Empire); II., 1618-22; III., 1754-57.
Ossian: Gaelic warrior-bard; lived about the end of 3rd cent.; authorship of the poem, pub. 1760-63, ascribed to him by James Macpherson; but there is

no doubt Macpherson was compiler and in part the author.

Ostend: 5 July, 1601-28 Sept., 1604; besieged and captured by the Spaniards; taken by the allies, 1704; by the French, 1745 and 1749.

—— **Manifesto:** 1854; drawn up by three U.S. representatives, urging the acquisition of Cuba by U.S.A.

Ostrolenka: (1) 16 Feb., 1807; Russians defeated by the French; (2) 26 May, 1831; Russian victory over the Poles.

Ostrowno: 25-26 July, 1812; Russians defeated by the French.

Oswald, St.: King of Northumbria, 639-42.

Oswego: (1) 11 Aug., 1756; taken from the Canadians by the French; (2) April, 1814; taken from the Americans by the British.

Oswestry: probably Maserfield, where Oswald was slain, 642.

Otello: opera by Verdi, prod. 1887.

Othello: tragedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1604; printed 1622.

Otho: Emperor of Rome, Jan.-April, 69.

Ottawa Conference: 1894; between delegates of British self-governing colonies.

Otterburn: 9, 15, or 19 Aug., 1388; English defeated by the Scots (known also as the Battle of Chevy Chase).

Otto: Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; I., 962-973; II., 973-983; III., 983-1002; IV., 1209-1218.

Oudenarde: 11 July, 1708; French defeated by British and allies.

Our Mutual Friend: novel by Dickens, pub. 1865.

Overton's Plot: 1654; unsuccessful plot to overthrow the Commonwealth.

Owen's College (Manchester): founded by John Owens, 1846; from 1880 it has been a college of Victoria University.

Oxford: (1) 775; men of Kent defeated by the Mercians. (2) 1016; Danes under Cnut defeated by Edmund Ironside.

—— **Marbles:** see Arundelian Marbles.

—— **Movement, The:** 1833; High Church movement under Pusey, Newman, etc.

——, **Provisions of:** passed 11 June, 1258, by the Mad Parliament; annulled 1294.

—— **University:** charters granted by Henry III. in 1248; by Edward III., 1355; by Henry VIII., 1510. Incorporated in 1570 by Elizabeth.

Oxygen: discovered by Priestley in 1774; independently by Scheele in 1775; liquefied in 1877 by Pictet; solidified in 1886 by Prof. Dewar.
Ozone: discovered in 1840 by Schönbein.

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Paardberg: 18-27 Feb., 1900; the Boers surrendered to Lord Roberts.
Pacific Ocean: discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.
——, **War of the:** 1879-83; between Bolivia and Peru on the one side and Chili on the other.
Padua, University of: founded in the 13th cent.
Pagliacci: opera by Leoncavallo, prod. 1892.
Pair of Blue Eyes, A: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1872-73.
Palace of Justice, Royal (London): built 1874-1881.
Palais Bourbon (Paris): begun in 1722.
—— **du Trocadéro:** constructed in 1878.
—— **Royal** (Paris): built in 1620-36 for Richelieu; originally called "Palais Cardinal."
Palamites: followers of Gregorius Palamas, in the 14th cent.
Palestro: 30, 31 May, 1859; Austrians defeated by the Sardinians and French.
Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics": pub. 1861; 2nd series, 1896.
Palikao: 21 Sept., 1860; Chinese defeated by British and French.
Palmary Synod: held 501 A.D.
Palo Alto: 8 May, 1846; Mexicans defeated by the Americans.
Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded: novel by Samuel Richardson, pub. 1740.
Pan-American Congress: (1) 1890; an abortive meeting of the States of North, South and Central America, held at Washington; (2) a similar congress was held in the city of Mexico, Oct., 1901-Jan., 1902.
—— **Exposition** (Buffalo, N.Y.): 1901.
Panama, Audience of: estab. 1538; suppressed at various times prior to 1752, when it was finally abolished.
—— **Canal:** commenced by De Lesseps, 1879, but stopped, 1889; sold to U.S.A. in 1904, and work re-commenced; to be completed 1915.

Panama Canal Treaty: Jan., 1903; between United States and Columbia.
——, **City of:** founded in 1519.
—— **Congress:** convened 1826; adjourned, 1827, but not re-convened.
—— **Railway:** built, 1850-55.
—— **Republic:** estab. 1903.
Pancsova: 30 July, 1739; Turks defeated by the Austrians, who in 1849 also defeated the Hungarians at the same place.
Pandects of Justinian: civil law collection made by Emperor Justinian, 533.
Panoramas: invented 1788, by Robt. Barker.
Pantagraph: invented c. 1603 by Christopher Scheiner.
Pantheon: at Rome: built in 27 B.C. by Agrippa; at London: opened 27 Jan., 1772; burned, 14 Jan., 1792; rebuilt, 1795; opened as a theatre, 1812; a bazaar, 1834-67, when it was taken by Gilbey & Sons. At Paris: built in 1757-90 by Soufflot.
Pantomimes: first English said to have been "Harlequin executed," prod. 26 Dec., 1717, at Lincoln's Inn Fields..
Papal Infallibility: proclaimed at Rome, 18 July, 1870.
—— **States:** a former dominion of Italy, governed directly by the Church, 755-1870.
Paper: first mills in England, estab. at Dartford, Kent, 1580.
Papier Maché: invented c. 1740.
Papua (New Guinea): see New Guinea.
Paracelsus: poem by Robt. Browning, pub. 1835.
Parachute: first used in 1785 by Blanchard.
Paradise Lost: epic poem by John Milton; first ed. (10 books), 1667; second ed. (12 books), 1674.
Paraguay: discovered in 1526 by Sebastian Cabot.
Parcel Post: came into operation, 1 Aug., 1883.
Parian Marbles: see Arundel Marbles.
Paris, Declaration of: 1856.
——, **Sieges of:** (1) 885-886, by the Northmen; (2) 1590, by Henri IV. against the League: both these unsuccessful; (3) 30, 31 Mar., 1814: the Grand Army under Marmont entered the city; (4) 19 Sept., 1870-28 Jan., 1871: the city capitulated to the Germans; (5) 6 April-21 May, 1871; taken from the Communists by the troops of the National Assembly.
——, **Treaties of:** 1229, 1303, 1515, 1763, 1778, 1796, 1807, 1814, 1815, 1856, 1857, 1898.
——, **University of:** estab. 1200.

Parliament: first writ summoning representatives issued 1213; New Houses of Parliament begun 1840.
—— **Act:** (limiting veto of House of Lords) passed 8 Aug., 1911; Royal Assent, 18 Aug.
—— **of Bats:** held at Nottingham, 1426
—— **of Dunces:** at Coventry, 1404.
——, **Irish:** last sitting, 2 Aug., 1800.
——, **Scottish:** last sitting, 22 April, 1707.
Parnell Commission: appointed 1888 to investigate charges in "Parnellism and Crime," which was pubd by the "Times," March 7-14, 1887.
Paros: 490 B.C.; unsuccessfully attacked by Miltiades.
Parr, Catharine: b. c. 1512; married (1) Henry VIII., 1543, (2) Lord Seymour, 1547; d. 1548.
Parsdorf, Truce of: 1800; between France and Austria.
Parsifal: opera by Wagner, poem composed 1877, music, 1879; performed 1882.
Parthenon (Athens): erected c. 442 B.C.
Parthenopean Republic: estab. Jan., 1799; overthrown, June, 1799.
Parthian Empire: estab. by Arsaces, B.C. 250; overthrown by Persia, c. 226 A.D.
Partition Treaty, The: First: 11 Oct., 1698; between England, France and Holland. Second: 13 Mar., 1700; between the same parties; both dealt with the question of the partition of Spanish dominions.
Paschal: Pope; I., 817-824; II., 1099-1118; III. (Anti-Pope), 1164-68.
Passaro: 11 Aug., 1718; British naval victory over Spaniards.
Passarowitz, Peace of: 21 July, 1718; Turkey on one side, and Austria and Venice on the other.
Passau, Treaty of: 16 July, 1552; between Emperor Charles V. and Maurice of Saxony; secured freedom of religion to Protestants.
Pasteur Institute, Paris: founded May, 1886.
"Paston Letters": commenced 1424, ended 1509; pub. in 5 vols., 1787-1823; edited by Sir John Fenn.
Patay: 18 June, 1429; the English defeated by the French.
Patent Office, London (New): completed 1897.
Patience: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, 1881.
Patriots, The: malcontent Whigs organised against Walpole, 1725.
Pavia: 24 Feb., 1525; French defeated by Imperialists.
—— **University:** founded in 1361 by Charlemagne; said to be the oldest in Europe.

Peace, The: comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited 419 B.C.
—— **of Monsieur:** 1576; between Henry III. of France and Protestants, etc.
Pearl Coast: visited by Columbus, 1498.
Peasants' War: March-June, 1502, revolt in South Germany.
Peculiar People: sect founded in 1838.
Pedro: Emperor of Brazil; I., 1822-1831; II., 1831-1889.
——: King of Aragon; I., 1094-1104; II., 1196-1213; III., 1276-85 (King of Sicily, 1282); IV., 1336-87.
——: King of Castile and Leon, 1350-69.
——: King of Portugal; I., 1357-67; II., 1683-1706; III., 1777-86; IV., 1826; V., 1853-61.
Peelites: followers of Sir Robt. Peel, after the repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846.
Peep o' Day Boys: Irish Presbyterian faction, 1785-90.
Pekah: King of Israel, 736-734 B.C.
Pekahiah: King of Israel, 738-736 B.C.
Pekin: (1) 1210; taken by the Tartars. (2) 1855; unsuccessfully attacked by the Taiping forces. (3) Oct., 1860; taken by the allied British and French. (4) 20 June-14 Aug., 1900; European Legations besieged by the Boxers, and relieved by an European force.
——, **Treaty of:** Oct., 1860; between Great Britain and France on the one side, and China on the other.
Pelagians: followers of Pelagius c. 400.
Pelagius: Pope; I., 555-560; II., 578-590.
Pelée, Mount: 8 May, 1902; disastrous eruption, which destroyed St. Pierre.
Pelham: novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1828.
Pelléas et Melisande: opera by Debussy, prod. 1902.
Peloponnesian War: 431-404 B.C.; between Peloponnesian Confederacy on one side, and Athens and its allies on the other.
Pembroke Castle: founded in the 11th cent.; taken by Cromwell in 1648.
—— **College** (Cambridge): founded in 1347 by the Countess of Pembroke.
—— **College** (Oxford): founded in 1642 by James I.
Penang (or Prince of Wales's Island): acquired by Britain in 1785.
Penda: King of Mercia, 626-655.
Pendennis: novel by Thackeray, pub. 1850.
Peninsular Campaign: campaign of Federal Army under McClellan, Mar.-Aug., 1862.

Peninsular War: 1808-14; the French were ultimately driven out of the Peninsula.
Pennant's "London": pub. 1790.
Pennsylvania: one of the original United States, 1776.
—— **University:** originated in an academy founded in 1751 by Franklin; became a university, 1779.
Penobscot Bay: 14 July, 1779; English naval victory over the Americans.
Penruddock's Rebellion: 1655; an unsuccessful rising in favour of Charles II.
Pensioned Parliament: 1661-79 (also called "The Cavalier Parliament").
Pentameron: by Landor, pub. 1837.
People's Charter, The: drawn up in 1838; presented to Parliament in 1839, 1842, and 1848.
—— **Palace:** originated out of the bequest of Mr. J. T. B. Beaumont, d. 1840; foundation-stone laid 28 June, 1886; opened, 17 May, 1887.
—— **Party** (U.S.A.): formed in 1891.
Pepin: King of the Franks, 751-768.
"Pepys' Diary": begun Jan., 1660; completed 20 May., 1669; first pub. 1825.
Pepysian Library: bequeathed by Pepys to Magdalene College, Cambridge; came into possession of the college in 1724.
Percussion Caps: came into use in 1820.
Peregrine Pickle: novel by Smollett, pub. 1751.
Pericles: play by Shakespeare, probably prod. 1608; pub. 1609.
—— **and Aspasia:** by Landor, pub. 1836.
Perier, Casimir: French President, 1894-1895.
Peripatetics: the followers of Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.
Péronne, Treaty of: 1468; between Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Louis XI. of France.
Perpetual Edict: (1) 1577; issued by Philip II. of Spain. (2) 1667; issued by the De Witt brothers in Holland.
—— **League:** (1) 1291; between the Forest Cantons of Switzerland; in 1332 a second League was formed, Lucerne being included.
—— **Peace:** (1) 24 June, 1502; a treaty between England and Scotland; (2) 1474; between the Federated Swiss Cantons and Austria; and (3) 1516; between the Federated Swiss Cantons and France.
Persepolis: 331 B.C.; captured, sacked and burnt by Alexander the Great.
Perseus: King of Macedonia, 179-167 B.C.

Persia: Medo-Persian Empire developed under Cyrus the Great (d. 529 B.C.); Cambyses III. (529-522), and Darius (522-486); Xerxes (486-464) defeated at Salamis by Greeks, 480; Persia conquered by Alexander at Issus, 333, and Arbela, 331; under Caliphate, 461 A.D.; under Sufis, 1499-1736; war with Britain, 1856-7.

Persian War: 1856-57; between Great Britain and Persia.

—— **Wars:** 500-449 B.C.; between the Greeks and Persians.

Persuasion: novel by Jane Austen, pub. posthumously, 1818.

Perth: 1437; James I. murdered there.

——, **Convention of:** 1305; summoned by Edward I.

Pertinax: Emperor of Rome 192, 193.

Peru, Conquest of: 1533-4; by the Spaniards under Pizarro.

——, **Independence of:** proclaimed 28 July, 1821.

Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation: 1836-1839.

Peter: Czar of Russia; I. (conjointly with his brother), 1682-1696; d. 1725; II., 1727-30; III., Jan., 1762-July, 1762.

—— **Bell:** poetical tale by Wordsworth, pub. 1819; 'Peter Bell the Second' by J. H. Reynolds, and 'the Third' by Shelley, in the same year.

—— **Pan:** play by J. M. Barrie, prod. 1904.

—— **Schlemihl** (The Wonderful History of): romance by Chamisso, pub. 1814; translated 1845.

—— **Schmoll:** opera by Weber, prod. 1802.

Peterborough: abbey church founded c. 655.

Peterloo, or Manchester Massacre: name given to Reform Riot in Manchester on 16 Aug., 1819.

Petersham (U.S.A.): Feb., 1787; last stand of insurgents in Shay's Rebellion against Benjamin Lincoln.

Peter's Pence: first levied in 720 by Ina (or in 790 by Offa); discontinued by Edward III., 1365; prohibited 1534.

Peterwardein: 1688; captured by the Imperialists from the Turks, who were defeated by the Imperialists 5 Aug., 1716; occupied by the Hungarians 1848, but surrendered to Austrians on 6 Sept., 1849.

Petition of Right, The: 28 May, 1628; presented by the Houses of Parliament to Charles I.

—— **and Advice:** an Act passed in 1657.

Petronius Maximus: Roman Emperor in 455.

Peveril of the Peak: novel by Scott., pub. 1823.

Pfaffenhofen: (1) 15 April, 1745; French and Bavarians defeated by the Austrians. (2) 19 April, 1809; Austrians defeated by the French.
Phaethon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers: work by Charles Kingsley, pub. 1852.
Pharsalia: 9 Aug., 48 B.C.: Pompey defeated by Julius Caesar.
Phèdre: tragedy by Racine, prod. 1 Jan., 1677.
Phigalian Marbles: purchased in 1815 for the British Museum.
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania): planned in Oct., 1682, by William Penn; Declaration of Independence adopted there, 4 July, 1776; the Articles of Confederation 1778; States capital 1790-1800.
Philaster, or Love Lies Bleeding: play by Beaumont and Fletcher, prod. 1610; pub. 1620.
Philemon et Baucis: opera by Gounod, prod. 1860.
Philharmonic Society: estab. 1813.
Philip: King of France, I., 1060-1108; II., 1180-1223; III., 1270-1285; IV., 1285-1314; V., 1316-22; VI., 1328-50.
——: Roman Emperor, 244-249.
——: King of Germany, 1198-1208.
——: King of Castile, I., 1504-06; II., King of Spain, 1556-98; III., 1598-1621; IV., 1621-65; V., 1700-46.
——: King of Macedon I., **c.** 640-**c.** 613 B.C.; II., 359-336 B.C.; III., 323-317 B.C.; IV., part of 297 B.C.; V., 220-179 B.C.
Philiphaugh: 13 Sept., 1645; Royalist Highlanders defeated by Parliamentarians.
Philippi: 42 B.C.; Brutus and Cassius defeated by Octavius and Mark Antony.
Philippics: orations by Demosthenes, against Philip of Macedon, between 351-341 B.C.
Philippine Islands: discovered in 1521 by Magellan; ceded to U.S.A. 10 Dec., 1898.
Philippopolis, Siege of: (1) 250; taken and sacked by the Goths, after a long resistance. (2) 17 Feb., 1878; Russians entered the town by overpowering the Turks.
Philobiblon: treatise on books, by Richard Aungerville, Bp. of Durham; completed 1345, printed at Cologne 1473; translated 1832.
Philomela: novel by Robert Greene, pub. 1592.
Phœnix, The: comedy by Thomas Middleton, pub. 1607.
—— **Theatre** (London): destroyed in 1649.

Phœnix Park Murders: 6 May, 1882.
Phonetic Society: estab. 1 Mar., 1843.
Phonograph: in 1863 a kind of phonograph was invented by a Mr. Ferey; in 1877 Edison announced his invention.
Phonography: suggested in 1768 by Franklin; Pitman's system made known in 1837.
Phosphor-bronze: invented in 1867.
Phosphorus: discovered in 1669.
Photography: Thomas Wedgwood regarded as the first photographer (1802); Daguerreotype plates announced 1839.
Photometer: invented by Benjamin Thompson (d. 1814); by S. W. Ritchie, 1825.
Photophone: constructed by Graham Bell and Summer Tainter in 1880.
Physicians, Royal College of, of London: planned by Dr. Linacre; letters patent granted 23 Sept., 1518; of England since 1858.
Piacenza: Church councils held here in 1095 and 1132; on 16 June, 1746, the French and Spanish troops were defeated by the Imperialists.
Pichegru's Conspiracy: Feb., 1804; directed against Napoleon I.
Pichincha: 24 May, 1822; Spaniards defeated by the insurgents of Ecuador.
Pickwick Papers: novel by Dickens, pub. serially 1836-37.
Picquet: card game said to have been invented in 1390 by Joquemin.
Picquigny, Treaty of: 1475; between Edward IV. and Louis XI.
Pierce, Franklin: U.S.A. President 1853-57.
Piers Plowman, Vision of: allegorical and satirical poem by Wm. Langland and others, written c. 1362 to 1393; printed 1550.
—— **Plowman's Crede:** satirical poem after the style of Vision of Piers Plowman; written c. 1394.
Pieter's Hill: 19-27 Feb., 1900; Boers defeated by the British.
Pietists: Lutheran sect formed at Leipsic c. 1689, by P. J. Spence.
Pilgrim Fathers: sailed from Delft Haven, July, 1620; left Plymouth 6 Sept., 1620; reached Plymouth Rock on 21 Dec., 1620.
Pilgrimage of Grace: 1536-37 an insurrection in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, arising out of the reforms of Henry VIII.

Pilgrims of the Rhine: descriptive work by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1834.

Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come: written by Bunyan between 1660-72; first part pub. in 1678; second part 1684.

Pilnitz, Treaty of: 1791; between Comte d'Artois (Charles X. of France), and Emperor Leopold II., and Frederick William II. of Prussia, against the French Revolution.

Pinafore, H.M.S.: comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1878.

Pinerolo, Pacification of: 1655; treaty between Commonwealth and France.

Pines, Isle of: discovered by Columbus 1494.

Pinkie: 19 Sept., 1547; English defeated by the Scots.

Pins: first used in England in 1540 by Catherine Howard; first made in England in 1543, by machinery 1824.

Piperden: 30 Sept., 1435; English defeated by the Scots.

Pippa Passes: idyl by Robt. Browning, pub. 1841.

Piramo e Tisbe; opera by Gluck, prod. 1746.

Pirata: opera by Bellini, prod. 1827.

Pirate, The: novel by Scott, pub. 1822.

Pirates of Penzance, The: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1880.

——, War with the: 67 B.C; Pompey suppressed the pirates of the Mediterranean.

Pirmasens: 14 Sept., 1793; French defeated by Prussians.

Pirot: 26-27 Nov., 1885; Servians defeated by Bulgarians.

Pisa: Cathedral built 1067-1118; leaning tower, begun 1174.

Pisa, Council of: 1409; convoked by the Cardinals, who summoned the rival of Popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. to appear. Failing to do so, the Council elected Peter of Candia as Pope Alexander V. (26 June).

Pitcairn Islands: discovered 1767; settled by "Bounty" mutineers, 1790.

Pitti, Palazzo: Florence: begun c. 1435.

Pius Pope: I., 142-156; II., 1458-64; III., Sept.-Oct., 1503; IV., 1559-65; V., 1566-72; VI., 1775-99; VII., 1800-23; VIII., 1829-30; IX., 1846-78; X., 1903-19.

Plague of London: 1665-6.

Plaideurs, Les: comedy by Racine, pub. 1668.
Plain Dealer, The: comedy by Wycherley, prod. 1674, pub. 1677.
Plantagenet, House of: line of English Kings from Henry II., 1154-Richard II., 1399.
Plassey: 23 June, 1757; Surajah Dowlah defeated by Lord Clive.
Platæa: 479 B.C.; Persians defeated by Greeks and allies.
——, **Siege of:** 429-427 B.C.; besieged by and surrendered to the Spartans.
Plato and Platonism: lectures by Walter Pater, pub. 1893.
Players, The: a New York dramatic club, founded 1888.
Pleasures of Hope, The: poem by Thomas Campbell, pub. 1799.
—— **of Memory:** poem by Samuel Rogers, pub. 1792.
—— **of the Imagination:** poem by Akenside, pub. 1744.
Plevna: 20 July-10 Dec., 1877; besieged by the Russians; Turks forced to surrender.
Plimsoll's Act: see Merchant Shipping Act.
Plymouth Brethren: sect of Christians founded c. 1830.
—— **Colony:** founded 1620; united to Massachusetts Bay, 1691.
—— **Rock:** (Mass.); Pilgrim Fathers landed there 21 Dec., 1620.
Pneumatic Tyre: invented in 1845 by R. W. Thomson; successfully applied to cycles c. 1885 by J. B. Dunlop.
Podol: 26 June, 1866; Austrians defeated by the Prussians.
Poems and Ballads: by Swinburne, pub. (1st series), 1866; (2nd series), 1878; (3rd series), 1889.
Poischwitz, Armistice of: 4 June, 1813; between the French and the Russians and Prussians.
Poissy, Conference of: Sept., 1561: between leading men in the various Churches.
Poitiers, Treaty of: see Bergerac.
——: (1) 507; the Visigoths defeated by the Franks; (2) 19 Sept., 1356; French defeated by the English. See also Tours.
Poland, Partitions of: (1) 1772; between Russia, Prussia and Austria. (2) 1793; between Russia and Prussia. (3) 1795; between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Police, London: remodelled by Mr. (Sir) Robert Peel, 1829; King's police medal for courage and devotion, announced 8 July, 1909.

Polish Succession, War of: 1733-38.

Polk, James K.: U.S.A. President 1845-1849.

Poll Tax: first levied in England, 1377; second in 1380; resulted in Wat Tyler's Rebellion; re-imposed in 1641, 1692, 1694.

Polly: ballad opera by John Gay; suppressed c. 1728; pub. 1729; prod. 1777.

Polotsk: (1) 18 Aug., 1812; Russians defeated by the French and Bavarians; (2) 18 Oct., 1812; Russians defeated the French and Bavarians.

Polyglot Bible, First: pub. in 1522 by Cardinal Ximenes.

Polyolbion: poem by Michael Drayton, pub. 1613-22.

Polytechnic Institution, Royal (Regent St., London), erected 1838; occupied in 1882 for educational purposes.

Pompeii: destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D.; site discovered 1748.

——, **Last Days of:** novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub 1834.

Pompey: consul of Rome 55 B.C.

Pompey's Pillar (Alexandria): erected 302 A.D. in honour of Diocletian.

Pondicherry: (1) Sept. and Oct., 1748; unsuccessfully besieged by the British. (2) Aug., 1760; reduced by famine, and surrendered to the British. (3) Aug.-Oct., 1778; successfully besieged by the British. (4) 20 June, 1783; indecisive action between British and French fleets.

Pons Milvius: 28 Oct., 312; victory of Constantine over Maxentius.

Pontaise: taken by the English in 1419, 1437; retaken by Charles VII., 1441.

——, **Treaty of:** 1359; between France and Navarre.

Pontefract Castle: Richard II. murdered there, 1399; dismantled in 1649 by the Parliaments.

Pontiac's War: 1763; between N. American Indians and settlers.

Pontiffs: sacerdotal order instituted at Rome by Numa, reigned 716-673 B.C.

Pont Noyelles: 23 Dec., 1870; between French and Germans.

Pontvallain: 4 Dec., 1370; British defeated by the French.

Poonah, Treaty of: 1817; dissolved the Mahratta Confederacy.

Poor Knights of Windsor: founded c. 1349 by Edward III.; name changed in 1833 to Military Knights of Windsor.

—— **Law Act:** passed 14 Aug., 1834.

—— **Law Majority and Minority Reports:** issued 17 Feb., 1909.

—— **Richard's Almanac:** pub. by Benjamin Franklin, 1732-57.

—— **Robin's Almanac:** pub. 1663-1828.

Pope: this title was first adopted in 139 A.D. by Hyginus. (For the dates of the various Popes see under their respective names.)

Popish Plot: 1678; an alleged Romish plot to murder Charles II.

Port Arthur: captured from the Chinese by the Japanese, 24 Nov., 1894; leased to Russia, 1898; besieged by the Japanese, July, 1904-2 Jan, 1905, when the Russians surrendered.

—— **Hudson, Siege of:** 25 May-8 July, 1863; Confederates surrendered to the Federals.

—— **Royal Abbey:** founded 1204; suppressed, 1709.

—— **Royal de Paris:** founded 1626; suppressed 1790.

—— **Said:** founded 1860.

—— **St. David:** built 1672.

—— **St. Martin:** built 1674.

Porteous Riots (Edinburgh): 7 Sept., 1736.

Portland: 18 Feb., 1653; indecisive naval action between the English and the Dutch.

—— **Breakwater:** first stone laid 25 July, 1849, by Prince Albert; last on 10 Aug., 1872, by Prince of Wales (Edward VII.).

—— **Vase:** discovered in Monte del Grand, near Rome, c. 1630; purchased by the Portland family, 1787; placed in British Museum, 1810; broken in pieces by a lunatic (but afterwards repaired) 27 Feb., 1845.

Porto Bello (Colombia): discovered by Columbus, 1502; captured from the Spaniards by the British, 1739.

—— **Novo:** 1 July, 1781; British victory over Hyder Ali,

—— **Rico:** discovered by Columbus, 1493; ceded to U.S.A., 1898.

Portrait de Manon, Le: operatic sketch by Massenet, produced 1894.

Portsmouth (U.S.A.), **Treaty of:** 5 Sept., 1905; between Japan and Russia.

Portugal: kingdom, 1139; conquered by Spain, 1580; independence proclaimed, 1640; war of liberation from the French in 1807; revolution, 1910, through which King Manuel was deposed; Republic proclaimed Oct., 1910.

Post Office Directory for London: first pub. 1800.

Postage, Penny: Act passed adopting it in 1839.

Postmaster-General: first was Thomas Randolph, appointed in 1566.

Potassium: discovered by Humphrey Davy, 1807.

Potato Famine in Ireland: 1845-47.

Potatoes: introduced into England in 1565 by Sir John Hawkins.

Potomac, Army of the: organized by Gen. McClellan during the American War of Secession 1861.

Potsdam: begun 1660; in 1763 was rebuilt by Frederick the Great.

Poyning's Law: passed at the Parliament of Drogheda (whence also called the Statute of Drogheda), 13 Sept., 1494; repealed 1782.

Præmunire, Statute of: passed in 1306.

Prætorian Guard (or Cohort): instituted by Augustus B.C. 27; suppressed by Constantine, A.D. 312.

Pragmatic Sanction: (1) 1289; promulgated by St. Louis: (2) 1438; estab. by Charles VI. of France on 7 July: (3) 1713; issued 17 April by Emperor Charles VI.: (4) 1759; issued by Charles III. of Spain: (5) 1768; issued by Don Ferdinand: (6) 1830; issued by Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

—— **Sanction of Frankfort:** 1338; issued by the Electors of Germany.

—— **Sanction of Metz:** 1439; issued by Albert II. of Hapsburg.

Prague: founded in 8th cent.; university founded 1348; Hussite war broke out 1349; Thirty Years' War, 1618-6 May, 1757; Austrians defeated by Prussians, taken by the Prussians, 1866.

—— **Compact:** 1433; settlement of the Bohemian controversy.

——, **Congress of:** 1848; a Panslavic congress.

——, **Peace of:** (1) 1635; between several German States; (2) 1866; between Prussia, Austria and Italy.

Praguerie: 1440; unsuccessful rising in France.

Praise of Folly: satirical work by Erasmus, pub. 1511.

Prarial Insurrection: 1st Prarial, year 3 (20 May, 1795); unsuccessful rising in Paris against Convention.

Prayer, Book of Common: first issued 1549; revised 1552, '59, 1662.

Preceptors, College of (London): estab. 1846.

Précieuses Ridicules, Les: comedy by Molière, prod. 1659.

Prenzlau: 28 Oct., 1806; Prussians surrendered to the French.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, The: formed 1848; broken up c. 1854.

Presburg, Peace of: 26 Dec., 1805; between Austria and France.

Preston: (1) 17-19 Aug., 1648; Scottish Royalists defeated by Cromwell. (2) 14 Nov., 1715; Jacobites surrendered to British troops.

Prestonpans: 21 Sept., 1745; Royalists defeated by Jacobites.

Pretender, The Old: James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766).

——, **The Young:** Charles Edward Louis Philip Casmir Stuart (1720-88).

Pretoria Convention: 1881; between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Pride and Prejudice: novel by Jane Austen; written 1796; pub. 1813.

Pride's Purge: 6 Dec., 1648.

Primrose League: formed in 1883.

Prince Edward Island: discovered in 1497 by Cabot.

Princes, Robbery of the: July, 1455; fruitless abduction of the sons of the Elector Frederick the Gentle of Saxony.

—— **Expulsion Bill:** 1886; French Bill expelling all claimants to the throne.

Princess of Kensington: opera by German, prod. 1903.

——, **The:** poem by Tennyson, pub. 1847.

—— **Ida, or Castle Adamant:** opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1884.

Princeton: 3 Jan., 1777; victory of Washington over the British.

Principe, Il: political treatise by Machiavelli; completed 1513.

Principia: philosophical work by Sir Isaac Newton; first pub. (in Latin), 1687.

Printing: said to have been in use in China in the 6th cent.; adopted in Europe, with movable types, c. 1420; at Haarlem, by Koster c. 1438; first at

Mentz, 1442; Gutenberg, 1450-55 (Gutenberg invented cut metal types); practised in Italy, 1465; Paris, 1469; Westminster (by Caxton), 1477.

Prisoner of Chillon, The: poem by Byron, pub. 1816.

Probation of Offenders Act: passed 1907.

Probus, Marcus Aurelius: Roman Emperor, 276-282.

Proclamation, Emancipation: 1 Jan., 1863; by which Lincoln abolished slavery within certain limits.

Professor, The: novel by Charlotte Brontë, pub. posthumously, 1855.

Prometheus Bound: tragedy by Æschylus, of uncertain date, translated by Mrs. Browning, 1833.

—— **Unbound:** lyrical drama by Shelley, pub. 1820.

Propylea: gateway to the Acropolis at Athens, begun 437 B.C.

Proserpine: opera by Saint Saëns, prod. 1887.

Protestantenverein: association of German Protestants, formed 1863.

Proverbial Philosophy: by Martin Tupper, pub. 1838.

Provisions, Statute of: enacted 1351, 1353, 1365.

Prussia: originated as duchy, 1618; became a great power under Frederick, 1740-86.

Prussic Acid: discovered in 1709 by Diesbach; Scheele was the first to obtain it in a separate state, c. 1782.

Pruth, Peace of the: 23 July, 1711; between Russia and Turkey.

Pseudodoxia Epidemica: work by Sir Thomas Browne, pub. 1646.

Public Good, War of the: between a league of the Dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, Burgundy, Calabria, and others, against Louis XI. of France, 1464-5; closed by the Treaty of Conflans (q.v.).

—— **Trustee:** office estab. by Act of 1906; duties commenced 1 Jan., 1908.

Publilian Laws: (1) law passed c. 471 B.C.; (2) in 339 B.C.

Puebla: (1) 5 May, 1862; French repulsed by the Mexicans; (2) 19 Mar.-17 May, 1863; Mexicans compelled to surrender to the French.

Puente de Calderon: 17 Jan., 1811; Mexicans defeated by the Spaniards.

Pulcheria: Byzantine Empress, 414-453.

Pultowa: (1) 8 July, 1709; Swedes defeated by the Russians.

Pultusk: (1) 1703; Saxons defeated by the Swedes; (2) 26 Dec., 1806; Russians retired before the French.

"Punch": first pub. 14 July, 1841.
Punic, or Carthagian Wars: (1) 264-241 B.C.; (2) 218-202 B.C.; (3) 149-146 B.C.
Punjab, Annexation of the: 29 Nov., 1849.
Punniar: 29 Dec., 1743; Mahrattas defeated by the British.
Pupienus Maximus: Roman Emperor, 238.
Purchas's Pilgrimages: pub. 1613-1625.
Puritani di Scozia, I.: opera by Bellini, prod. 1835.
Puritan's Daughter, The: opera by Balfe, prod. 1861.
Put Yourself in His Place: novel by Charles Reade, pub. 1870.
Pydna: 168 B.C.; Macedonians defeated by the Romans.
Pyramids, Battle of the: 21 July, 1798; French victory over the Mamelukes.
Pyrenees: 25 July-2 Aug., 1813; Wellington successful in various actions in preventing Soult from relieving San Sebastian.
——, **Peace of the:** 7 Nov., 1659; between France and Spain.
Pyrrhus: King of Epirus; c. 295-272 B.C.

Q

Quadrant: one produced by Capt. Davis, c. 1600; by J. Hadley, c. 1731.
Quadruple Alliance, The: 1718; formed against Spain by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands. (2) 1834; between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.
—— **Treaty, The:** 22 April, 1834; between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Quaker, The: opera by Charles Dibdin, prod. 1777.
Quakers, or Society of Friends: founded c. 1646, by George Fox; name of Quakers probably given in 1646; appeal of Quakers against increase of navy and army, etc., issued 1897.
Qualification Act: passed in 1711; repealed in 1849.
Quarterly Review: first pub. in Feb., 1809.
Quatre-Bras: 16 June, 1815; French compelled to retire before Wellington.
Quebec: settled by France, 1608; ceded to Britain, 1763; city was taken by Wolfe 13 Sept., 1759; unsuccessfully attacked by Americans.

Queen Anne's War: 1702-13: name given by Americans to the war against the French and Indians.
—— **Mab:** poem by Shelley, pub. 1813.
—— **Mary:** dramatic poem by Tennyson, pub. 1875.
—— **Mother, The:** play by Swinburne, pub. 1861.
Queen's College (Oxford): founded in 1340.
Queens' College (Cambridge): founded in 1448; refounded in 1465.
Queen's Colleges (Ireland): instituted 1845; Queen's University dissolved in 1882.
Queensland: penal settlement, 1826; separate colony in 1859.
Queenstown (Ontario): 13 Oct., 1812; Americans defeated by the British.
Quentin Durward: novel by Scott, pub. 1823.
Queretaro: 19 Feb.- 15 May, 1867; Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, besieged and compelled to surrender to the Republicans.
Quia Emptores, Statute of: passed in 1290.
Quiberon Bay: 20 Nov., 1759; naval victory of the British over the French.
Quinto, Audience of: estab. 1563; abolished 1718; restored 1739-1822.
Quistello: July, 1734; French and Sardinians defeated by the Imperialists.
Quo Warranto: Commissions issued for some twenty years after 1274 by Edward I.

R

Raab: 14 June, 1809; Austrians defeated by the French.
Rabbling the Curates: the name given to the expulsion of the Episcopalians in the West of Scotland in 1689.
Radcliffe Library (Oxford): opened on 13 April, 1749.
Radcot Bridge: 20 Dec. 1387; Richard II. captured by the Lords appellants.
Radicals: name first given c. 1816.
Radium: discovered in 1898 by M. and Mdme. Curie, Institute founded in London 1909; tried for cancer and eye diseases, 1908.
Ragatz: Mar., 1446; Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
Ragman Roll, The: popular name of the record of the names of the Scotch barons, etc., who took the oath of fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Ragusa: (Dalmatia) occupied by the French 1806; ceded to Austria 1814.

Railways: first locomotive 1814; Stockton and Darlington railway opened 1825; Liverpool and Manchester, 1830; block-system introduced 1853; Pacific railway opened 1869; Metropolitan opened 1871; Canadian Pacific completed 1885; City and South London Electric opened 1890; broad gauge finally superseded 1892; Central London ("tuppeny tube"), 1900; Mono-rail system exhibited 1907.

Raipoor Ghaut, Treaty of: 24 Dec., 1805; between East India Company and Holkar.

Rake's Progress, The: series of eight pictures, painted by Hogarth, 1735.

Ralph Roister Doister: comedy by Nicholas Udall, probably written between 1534-41; licensed and printed 1566.

Rambler, The: pub. by Dr. Johnson, 1750-52.

Rambouillet Decree: 23 Mar., 1810; issued by Napoleon.

Ramillies: 23 May, 1706; French and Bavarians defeated by the British allies.

Ramnugger: 2 Nov., 1848; drawn battle between the British and the Sikhs.

Rancagna: 1-2 Oct., 1814; Chilians defeated by Spaniards.

Rangoon: taken by the British in 1824, and 1852.

Rape of Lucrece, The: (1) poem by Shakespeare, pub. 1593. (2) tragedy by Thomas Heywood, pub. 1608.

—— **of the Lock:** poem by Pope; pub., first two cantos, 1712, in present form 1714.

Raphia: 217 B.C. Syrians defeated by the Egyptians.

Rasselas: philosophical romance by Dr. Johnson, pub. 1759.

Rastatt: insurrection from 11 May- 23 July, 1849.

——, **Congress of:** (1) 1713-14; between Austria and France. (2) 8 Dec., 1797- 8 April, 1799; between France and the Empire.

Rathenow: 15 June, 1675; Swedes defeated by Frederick William of Brandenburg.

Rathmines: 2 Aug., 1649; Royalists defeated by Parliamentarians.

Ratisbon, Interim of: 1548; an attempt by Charles V. to reconcile the differences between the Catholics and Protestants.

——, **Treaty of:** signed 1630 between France and Germany.

Ratsey's Ghost: a rare tract, printed before 1606.
Rattlin the Reefer: novel by Edw. Howard, 1836.
Raudian Fields: 101 B.C.; the Cimbri defeated by the Romans.
Ravello Cathedral: founded in 1087.
Raven, The: poem by Poe, pub. 1845.
Ravenna: 11 April, 1512; Papal and Spanish troops defeated by French. Dante died here in 1321.
——, **Exarchate of:** instituted 586; taken by Pepin the Short and presented to the Pope 755.
Razyn: 19 April, 1809; French and Poles defeated by Austrians.
Reading: burnt by the Danes 1006; taken by Parliamentarians 1643.
Rebellion, The Great: (English) 1642-1649.
Reciprocity Treaty: 7 June, 1854; between Great Britain and U.S.A.; terminated 17 Mar., 1866.
Recreative Religionists: an association formed in Dec., 1866.
Recusant Act: passed in 1559.
Recuyelle of the Historyes of Troy: first book printed in English; probably printed at either Cologne or Bruges, c. 1474.
Redan: 8 Sept., 1855; stormed by the British, who were afterwards repulsed by the Russians.
Red Book of Hergest, The: collection of Welsh tales, dating from the 14th cent.
—— **Cross Society:** (see Geneva Convention); Queen Alexandra presided at the first meeting of the Council, 17 July, 1905.
—— **Cross, The Royal:** order instituted 23 April, 1883, by Queen Victoria.
Redgauntlet: novel by Scott, pub. 1824.
Red Lion, The: club formed in Birmingham in 1839.
—— **River Expedition** (1) Mar.-May, 1864; an unsuccessful Federal expedition. (2) 1870; an expedition under Wolseley which put down the Riel insurrection.
—— **Sea Expedition:** 1800; by the British and Sepoys to assist Abercromby in expelling the French from Egypt.
Reflections on the French Revolution: work by Burke, pub. 1790.
Reform Bills: 1832; 1867; 1884 (Franchise Bill).
—— **Club** (Pall Mall): estab. in 1886, to succeed the Westminster Club 1834-6.
—— **War:** civil war in Mexico, 1857-61.

Reformation, The: commenced in France c. 1512; in Switzerland 1516; in Germany 1517; in England 1534; in Denmark 1527; in Scotland, 1527; in Sweden 1529.

Regency Bill: passed 3rd Aug., 1910.

Regent's Park: originally part of ground of a palace of Queen Elizabeth, pulled down 1791; in 1814 great improvements were begun by Nash.

Registration Act: passed 17 Aug., 1836; for Scotland 7 Aug., 1854.

Regium Donum: an allowance from the Sovereign for Presbyterian ministers in Ireland; begun 1672; discontinued before 1685; renewed 1699, 1702; augmented 1708 *et seq.*; discontinued 1869.

Règne Animal, Le: zoological treatise by Georges Cuvier, pub. 1817.

Rehoboam: King of Judah 953-932 B.C.

Reichenbach: 16 Aug., 1762; Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great.

——, **Convention of:** 27 July, 1790; Emperor Leopold agreed not to annex Turkish territory.

——, **Treaty of:** 15 June, 1813, between Great Britain and Russia and Prussia.

Reichenberg: 21 April, 1757; Austrians defeated by Prussians.

Reign of Terror, The: Mar., 1793-July, 1794.

Reine de Saba, La: opera by Gounod, prod. 1862.

—— **Margot, La:** novel by Dumas père, pub. 1845, dramatized 1847.

Rejected Addresses: collection of parodies, pub. 1812, by the brothers James and Horace Smith.

Religio Laici: polemic poem by Dryden, pub. 1682.

Remonstrance, The Great: passed by Long Parliament, 22 Nov., 1641; presented to the King, 1 Dec.

Remonstrants: (1) The Arminians who called their creed (c. 1650) "The Remonstrance." (2) Scottish Presbyterians who in 1650 remonstrated against the Royalist Party.

Renaissance, The: the great revival of Art and Letters that began in Italy, c. 1453.

Repealers, The: name given to followers of Daniel O'Connell, in 1825.

Reprisals, The, or The Tars of Old England: a farce by Smollett, prod. 1757.

Requests, Court of: (1) founded in 1389; declared illegal in 1569; abolished in 1641. (2) name given to the local courts for the recovery of small debts; estab. 1625; dissolved in 1846.

Rescissory Act: passed by the Drunken Parliament (Scotland), on 28 Mar., 1661.
Restitution, Edict of: 6 Mar., 1629; by Emperor Ferdinand II., dealing with relations between Protestants and Catholics.
Restoration, The: (1) c. 537 B.C.; return of Jews to Palestine. (2) 1660; re-establishment of the monarchy under Charles II. (3) 1814 and 1815; return of Bourbons to power.
Resumption Act: (Irish); passed in 1700.
Return of the Native: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1878.
Réunion, Chambers of: estab. by Louis XIV. 1680.
——, **Ile de la:** taken by the French 1642 and 1649; by the English 1810-15.
Reunion, Wars of: the name given to the wars between the Allies and France, as a result of annexation by France under Chambers of Réunion, 1680.
Rêve d'Amour, Le: opera by Auber, prod. 1869.
Revere, Paul, Ride of: 18-19 April, 1775; from Boston to Lexington.
Review of Reviews The: founded in 1890 by W. T. Stead.
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: 22 Oct., 1685.
Revolt of Islam, The: poem by Shelley, pub. 1818, first called Laon and Cythna.
Revolution, The American: 1775-83; by which the U.S.A. separated from Great Britain.
——, **The English:** or the Glorious; 1688-1689.
——, **The French:** see French Revolution, The.
—— **of July:** July, 1830; overthrew Charles X. of France.
—— **of 1848:** Feb., 1848; overthrew Louis Philippe of France.
——, **The South American:** 1810-1824; by which the Spanish colonies in South America secured independence.
Revolutionary Tribunal: estab. in Paris 1793-1795.
Reuter's Telegraph Agency: founded in 1849.
Rhé, Ile de: 10 July, 1627; unsuccessful expedition of Duke of Buckingham against the French.
Rheims: church built before 406; cathedral built in the 12th cent.; Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII., 1429; Napoleon defeated Russians near here, 13 Mar., 1814. Headquarters of William of Prussia, Sept., 1870.
Rheinfelden: 3 Mar., 1638; German Protestants defeated the Imperialists.

Rheingold, Das: opera by Wagner, prod. 1869.
Rhenish Alliance: 1658-67; formed by various German Electors, against the Emperor Leopold I.
Rhine Cities, League of: 1254-*c.* 1388.
——, **Confederation of the:** 1806-1813; confederation of most of the German states under Protectorate of Napoleon I.
Rhoda Fleming: novel by Meredith, pub. 1865.
Rhode Island: visited by Verrazano in 1524; settled 1636.
Rhodes: city founded 408 B.C.
——: **Siege of:** (1) 305 B.C.; lasted a year, at the end of which Demetrius Poliorcetes was forced to raise the siege. (2) 23 May, 1480; resistance maintained for three months, the Turks being compelled to retire. (3) 28 July- 21 Dec., 1522; the Turks compelled the city to capitulate.
—— **Scholarships:** estab. under the will of Cecil Rhodes, d. 1902.
Rhodesia: Royal Charter granted Nov. 29, 1889.
Riada: 933; Hungarians defeated by the Germans.
Rialto, Bridge of (Venice): begun in 1588.
Ribbon Society, The (Irish): formed 1808; suppressive Act passed by Parliament, 1871.
Richard: King of England; I., 1189-99; II., 1377-99; III., 1483-85; IV., title assumed by Perkin Warbeck in 1492.
—— **II.:** play by Shakespeare, prod. between 1594 and 1596.
—— **III.:** play probably completed by Shakespeare, 1594; pub. 1598.
—— **Cœur de Lion:** romance printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509.
—— **the Redeless:** poem probably written by Wm. Langland, 1399.
Richelieu: play by Bulwer Lytton, prod. 7 Mar., 1849.
Richmond Observatory: built in 1769 by Sir W. Chambers.
—— (Virginia): besieged by the Federals, 1864 to April 2, 1865.
Ridolfi Plot: formed in 1571, for the deposition of Elizabeth, and the elevation of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the English throne.
Riel's Rebellions: (1) 1870; (2) 1885, risings of half-breed Indians in North-West Canada.
Rienzi: (1) tragedy by Miss Mitford, pub. 1828; (2) novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1835; (3) opera by Wagner, prod. 1842.

Right, Declaration of: 13 Feb., 1689.
——, **Petition of:** 7 June, 1628.
Rightful Heir, The: play by Bulwer Lytton, prod. 1869.
Right of Search: abolished in 1856 by the Treaty of Paris.
Rights of Man: by Thomas Paine, pub. 1791.
Rigoletto: opera by Verdi, prod. 1851.
Rime of the Ancient Mariner: by S. T. Coleridge, pub 1798.
Rinaldo: opera by Handel, prod. 1711.
Ring and the Book, The: poem by Robt. Browning, pub. 1869.
—— **des Nibelungen, Der:** sequence of four musical dramas by Richard Wagner, played separately, 1869, 1870, 1876; and together in 1876.
Rio de Janeiro: bay of, discovered, 1 Jan., 1516; French colony estab. 1555; driven out by Portuguese, 1567; residence of Portuguese Court,, 1808-21.
Riot Act: had its origin in a Statute passed in 1549; the Riot Act itself was passed, 20 July, 1715; amended in 1827, 1841, 1861.
Ripon Cathedral: an abbey cell was built c. 661; made a bishopric in 690; present See estab. 1836; cathedral restored, 1869.
——, **Treaty of:** Oct., 1640; between Scots and Charles I.
Rival Ladies: tragi-comedy by Dryden, prod. 1664.
—— **Queens:** tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, prod. 1677.
Rivals, The: (1) an altered version of "Two Noble Kinsmen," played, 1664, pub. 1668, probably by Davenant; (2) comedy by Sheridan, prod. 1775.
Rivoli: 14 Jan., 1797; Austrians defeated by French.
Robber Council, The: see Ephesus.
Robert: King of France; I., 922-923; II., 996-1031.
——: King of Scotland; I. (Bruce), 1306-1329; II., 1370-1390; III., 1390-1406.
—— **Elsmere:** novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, pub. 1888.
—— **le Diable:** opera by Meyerbeer, prod. 1831.
Roberts's March: from Kabul to Kandahar, Aug., 1880.
Robinson Crusoe: story by Defoe, pub. 1719.
Rochdale Co-operative Society: founded in 1844, the first of its kind.
Rochester Cathedral: bishopric founded in 604 by St. Augustine.
Rocroi: 19 May, 1643; Spaniards defeated by French.

Roderick, the last of the Goths: poem by Southey, pub. 1814.
—— **Random:** novel by Smollett, pub. 1748.
Roeskilde, Peace of: 28 Feb., 1658; between Denmark and Sweden.
Roger de Hoveden's "Chronicle": printed in 1596.
Rogers's "Table Talk": pub. by Dyce in 1856.
Rogue Money: levied in Scotland, 1737-38; abolished in 1868.
Roi des Montagnes: novel by Edmond About, pub. 1856.
—— **s'Amuse, Le:** drama by Victor Hugo, prod. 1832.
Rokeby: poem by Scott. pub. 1813.
Roland, Der: opera by Leoncavallo, prod. 1904.
—— **for an Oliver:** farce by Thomas Morton, prod. 1819.
Romainville: 30 Mar., 1814; French defeated by the Allies.
Roman Actor, The: play by Massinger, licensed in 1626.
—— **Republic:** founded c. 590 B.C.; succeeded by the Roman Empire, 27 B.C.; revived in 1798-99, and 1849.
Roman de Brut: romance on legendary history of early Britain by Wace, 1155.
——— **de la Rose:** begun previous to 1260, by Guillaume de Lorris; completed by Jean de Meung about 40 or 50 years later.
——— **de Rou:** versified history of the Norman Dukes and the Norman Conquest, by Wace, 1160-75.
—— **de Troie:** poem by Benoit de Sainte-Maure, written c. 1160.
Romanes Lectures: founded 1891.
Romanoff, House of: came to Russian throne with Michael Fedorovitz, 1613.
Romans in Briton: Britain visited by Julius Caesar, 55 B.C.; invaded 54; conquest commenced in 43 A.D., completed 80-84; Romans left the country, 400-409.
Romanus: Emperor of the East; I., 919-944; II., 959-963; III., 1028-34; IV., 1068-71.
Rome: founded by Romulus, 753 B.C.; sacked by Gauls, 390; mistress of Italy, 265; Carthage overcome, 146; Gallic conquests commenced by, 101; civil wars, 88-49; supremacy of Caesar, 49-44; establishment of Empire under Augustus, 27; greatest extent of Roman influence under Trajan, 98-117 A.D.; Christianity accepted under Constantine, 323-337; separation of Eastern and

Western Empires, 397; Rome sacked by Alaric, 410; by Vandals, 455; end of Western Empire, 476; beginning of Papal power c. end of 7th cent.

Romeo and Juliet: tragedy by Shakespeare; printed 1597; prod. between 1591-96.

Romeo et Juliette: opera by Gounod, prod. 1869.

Romola: novel by George Eliot, pub. in "Cornhill Magazine," July, 1862- July, 1863; book form 1863.

Romoranten, Edict of: issued in 1560, excluding the Inquisition from France.

Romulus and Remus: legendary founders of Rome, 753 B.C.

Romulus Augustulus: last Emperor of the West, 475-6.

Roncesvalles: 778; rear-guard of Charlemagne's army defeated by the Basques, or, according to tradition, the Moors.

Röntgen, or X-Rays: discovered in 1895 by Prof. Röntgen.

Rookwood: novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1834.

Roosevelt, Theodore: U.S.A. President, 1901-1909.

Root and Branch: extremists of Parliamentary party who c. 1641 favoured overthrow of Episcopacy.

Rorke's Drift: 22-23 Jan., 1879; gallant stand by the British against an overwhelming horde of Zulus; relieved by Lord Chelmsford.

Rory O'More: novel by Samuel Lover, pub. 1836.

Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacy: prose idyl by Thomas Lodge, pub. 1590.

Rosamond: opera by Addison, prod. 1707.

Rosamond's Bower (Blenheim Park, Woodstock): subterranean labyrinth, built by Henry II.

—— **Pond** (St. James' Park): filled up 1770.

Rosamund: play by Swinburne, pub. 1861.

Rosbach: 5 Nov., 1757; French and Austrians defeated by the Prussians.

Rosciad, The: poem by Churchill, 1761.

Roscommon Castle: built 1268.

Rose, The: (1) playhouse opened c. 1592, at Bankside; (2) an ordinary in Russell St., much frequented c. 1667.

—— **of Persia, The:** opera by Sullivan, prod. 1900.

Rosebery Administration: Mar., 1894-June, 1895.

Roses, Wars of: see Wars of the Roses.

Rosetta Stone: erected to Ptolemy Epiphanes, 27 Mar., 196 B.C.; discovered in 1799.

Rosicrucians: sect formed about the 14th cent.

Roslin Chapel (Midlothian): built 1446.

Rossbach: 5 Nov., 1757; Prussians defeated the French and Imperialists.
Rossbrunn: 26 July, 1866; Bavarians defeated by the Prussians.
Rota, or Coffee Club, The: founded at London, 1659.
Rotterdam: burned 1563; taken by the Spaniards, 1572.
Rouen: 29 July, 1418-13 Jan, 1419; French capitulated to the English.
Roumania: see Rumania.
Roundheads (Parliamentarians): first formed **c.** 1641.
——, **The:** comedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn, prod. 1682.
Round Table Conference: 1887; between Gladstonian Liberals and Liberal Unionists.
————, **Order of:** instituted by King Arthur, **c,** 516.
Roundway Down: 13 July, 1643; Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians.
Rowley Poems, The: collection of poems written by Chatterton, but attributed by him to a mythical priest of the 15th cent., Thomas Rowley; written 1764; first pub. 1777.
Rowton Heath: 24 Sept., 1645; Royalists defeated by the Parliamentarians.
Rowton Houses: Workmen's Dwellings, first opened in London, 1892.
Roxana: novel by Defoe, pub. 1724.
Roxborough: besieged, July- 8 Aug., 1460; English surrendered to the Scots.
Roxburghe Club: estab. in 1812, for the republication of rare books or unpublished MSS.
Royal Academy of Arts: founded 1768 by George III., at Somerset House; removed to Trafalgar Square, 1834; to Burlington House in 1869.
—— **Academy of Music:** estab. in 1823.
—— **Albert Orphan Asylum:** founded 1864; enlarged 1867.
—— **Exchange:** estab. in 1566 by Sir Thomas Gresham.
—— **George:** 29 Aug., 1783; heeled over and sank with nearly all hands.
—— **Humane Society:** founded in 1774.
—— **Institution of Great Britain:** founded on 9 Mar., 1799.
—— **Marriage Act:** passed in 1772, with further provision in 1840.
—— **Society** (London): organized in 1660; incorporated 1662.
—— **Society Club:** existed previous to 1709.

Royal Society of Literature: founded 1823; chartered, 13 Sept., 1826.
—— **Society of Musicians:** formed, 19 April, 1738.
—— **Society for Protection of Life from Fire:** estab. in 1836.
—— **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:** founded 1824.
Royalist, The: play by D'Urfey, prod. 1682.
Rubicon (Italy): river dividing Roman from Gallic territory, crossed by Caesar when he marched on Rome, 49 B.C.
Ruddigore: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1887.
Rugby School: founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff.
—— **Football Union:** formed in 1871.
Rule a Wife and Have a Wife: comedy by Fletcher, prod. 1624; pub. 1640.
"——, Britannia": words by James Thomson and Mallet; music by Arne; composed for the masque "Alfred," performed 1740.
Rumania: Moldavia and Wallachia united, 1859; and a legislative union formed, 1861; independence, 1878; kingdom, 1881.
Rump Parliament, The (English); 6 Dec., 1648-53, nickname of the remnant of the Long Parliament which met after Pride's Purge; (2) (German) remnant of National Assembly, met at Stuttgart, 9-18 June, 1849.
Runaway, The: play by Mrs. Hannah Cowley, prod. 1776.
Runnymede: 15 June, 1215; place where King John was forced to grant Magna Carta.
Ruprecht: King of Germany, 1400-10.
Ruskin Hall (Oxford): founded 1899.
Russia: Christianity introduced, 980; freed from Mongols, 1480; Ivan IV. first Czar, 1547; developed under Peter the Great, building of St. Petersburg, 1689-1725; Napoleon's invasion, 1812; the Crimean War, 1853-6; war with Turkey, 1877-8; with China, 1894-5; with Japan, 1904-5.
Russian Note: 1870; issued by Russia, declaring she did not feel bound by the Black Sea Neutrality Clause in the Treaty of Paris (1856).
Russo-German Legion: raised in 1813-14 in the war against France.
—— **-Japanese Convention:** 1895; guaranteeing independence of Korea.
—— **-Japanese War:** 1904-1905.

Russo-Turkish Wars: (1) 1696-99 (renewed in 1711); (2) 1736-39; (3) 1768-74; (4) 1787-92; (5) 1806-12; (6) 1827-29; (7) 1853-56 (Crimean War); (8) 1877-78.

Ruthven, Raid of: 1582; James VI. of Scotland seized by the conspirators, to compel him to dismiss his Catholic favourites, Arran and Lennox.

Ruwenzori, Mount: discovered by Stanley, 1888.

Ruy Blas: (1) drama by Victor Hugo, prod. 1838; (2) opera by Marchetti, prod. 1869.

Rye House Plot: a conspiracy against the Crown, and for the assassination of Charles II. and the Duke of York; discovered in June, 1683.

Ryswick, Peace of: 20 Sept., 1697; between France and England on one side, and Spain and the Netherlands on the other.

S

Saalfeld: 10 Oct., 1806; Prussians defeated by the French.

Saarbrück: 2 Aug., 1870; first action between Germans and French, the latter being victorious, but two days later were defeated.

Sabellians: followers of the philosopher Sabellius, in the 3rd cent.

Sabine Cross-Roads: 8 April, 1864; Federals defeated by the Confederates.

Sacile: 16 April, 1809; French and Italians defeated by the Austrians.

Sacred Band, The: (1) a band of 300 Thebans, formed to take part in the wars against Sparta in the 4th cent. B.C. Destroyed at Chaeronea, 388 B.C. (2) a company of Greeks formed in 1821 to serve against the Turks; destroyed at Dragatchan, 1821.

—— **Wars, The:** in Greek history, the wars of the Amphictyonic League in defence of the Shrine of Delphi; I., 600-590 B.C. (596-586?); II., c. 448 B.C.; III., 357-346 B.C.; IV., 339-338 B.C.

Sadducees: Jewish sect, founded c. 200 B.C.

Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton, The: story by George Eliot; first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," Jan. and Feb., 1857; afterwards included in "Scenes of Clerical Life."

Sad Shepherd, The: pastoral drama by Ben Jonson, pub. posthumously in 1641 (unfinished); completed in 1783 by F. G. Waldron.

Sadler's Wells: built in 1683; opened as a theatre in 1765.

Safety, Committee of: appointed by the Long Parliament in 1642.

—— **Lamp:** invented in 1815 by Sir Humphry Davy.

Saghalien: ceded to Russia by Japan, in exchange for some of the Kurile Islands, 1875; southern part ceded to Japan by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905.

Saguntum: 219 B.C.; besieged and taken by Hannibal.

Saida: 1840; bombarded and taken by the Turkish, Austrian and British fleet.

Saints, Battle of the: the Battle of Dominica (q.v.).

Saints' Everlasting Rest, The: work by Richard Baxter, pub. 1650.

St. Alban's Abbey: founded in 11th cent.; constituted a cathedral in 1877.

St. Albans: St. Alban martyred here, **c.** 300; Benedictine monastery founded, 793; first battle of Wars of Roses, May, 1455, defeat of the Lancastrians who on 17 Feb., 1461, defeated the Yorkists at the same place.

St. Andrew's (Scotland): University founded, 1411.

—— **Castle:** built in 13th cent.

—— **Cathedral:** founded in 12th cent.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of: a massacre of the Huguenots by the Catholics in Paris on 23-24 Aug., 1572 (St. Bartholomew's Eve).

——————**'s Hospital:** founded by Rahere **c.** 1113; re-founded, 1546.

St. Bernard, Great: crossed by Napoleon, May, 1800; monastery founded in 16th cent.; church built, 1680.

——, **Little:** crossed by Hannibal, 218 B.C.

St. Brice's Day, Massacre of: 13 Nov., 1002; massacre of the Danes in England.

St. Catherine's College (Cambridge): founded (as St. Catherine's Hall) by Robert Wodelarke, 1473.

Sainte Chapelle (Paris): built by St. Louis, 1248.

St. Christopher (St. Kitts): settled by English, 1623; by the French, 1625; left in possession of English by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; taken by the French, 1782; restored, 1783.

St. Cloud: built in the 10th cent.; rebuilt in 1658; burnt during the Siege of Paris, 13 Oct., 1870.

St. Denis: abbey church built 602-638; rebuilt, 1144; 10 Nov., 1567; Huguenots defeated by the Catholics.

St. Edmund's Hall (Cambridge): founded for Roman Catholic students, 1897.

St. Germain l'Auxenois (Paris): signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew sounded from south transept belfry, 23 Aug., 1572.

St. Germains, Treaty of: (1) 1570; between the French Catholics and the Huguenots; (2) 1641; between Louis XIII. and the Duke of Lorraine; (3) 1679; between France and Brandenburg.

St. Gotthard: 1 Aug., 1664; Turks defeated by the Imperialists.

——, **Tunnel of:** commenced 1872; opened 1852.

St. Helena: discovered by Portuguese in 1502; British possession from 1651; Napoleon sent there in 1815.

"St. James's Gazette": first pub. 31 May, 1880.

—— **Palace:** built in 1530-6 by Henry VIII.; damaged by fire in 1809.

—— **Park:** enclosed and laid out, 1530.

St. John's College (Cambridge): founded by Margaret Beaufort, 1511.

—— (Oxford): founded in 1555.

St. John, Knights of: Lutheran order founded, 23 May, 1812, by William III. of Prussia.

—— **Lateran:** built by Constantine **c.** 320; destroyed 896; rebuilt and twice burned, 1308 and 1360; remodelled in 16th and 18th cents.

San Juan de Ulloa: built in the 17th cent.; capitulated to Mexicans 1825.

St. Kitts: see St. Christopher.

St. Leger: estab. at Doncaster 1776; named such 1778.

St. Lucia: settled by English, 1639; held permanently by British since 1803.

—— **Bay:** held by the British since 1885.

St. Margaret's (Westminster): founded by Edward I.

St. Mark's, Venice, Campanile of: begun **c.** 900; belfry built in 16th cent.; collapsed, 14 July, 1902; rebuilt, 1909.

St. Martin's le Grand: General Post Office built on the site in 1825-29; and transferred to King Edward VII. St., 1910.

St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside: begun 1671.

—— **'s Falls** (between Lake Superior and Lake Huron): ship canal built 1855; enlarged 1870 and 1894.

St. Mary the Great (Cambridge): built, 1478-1519.
——— the Virgin, Church of (Oxford): built 1498; interior altered, 1828.
St. Ouen, Declaration of: 2 May, 1814; by which Louis XVIII. promised a constitution.
St. Patrick, Knights of: instituted 5 Feb., 1783, by George III.
———'s Cathedral (Dublin): founded in 1190 by Archbishop Comyn.
St. Paul's Cathedral: old burned 1666; present built 1675-1710; first service in 1697.
——— School: endowed in 1512 by Dean Colet.
St. Peter's (Rome): first stone laid in 1506, by Pope Julius II.; consecrated, 18 Nov., 1626.
——— College (Cambridge): founded, as an hospital 1257; as a college (by Hugh de Balsham) 1280.
St. Petersburg: founded by Peter the Great, 1703.
——, Treaty of: 8 April, 1805; between England and Russia.
St. Pierre (Martinique): destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Pelée, 8 May, 1902.
——— (Pyrenees): 13 Dec., 1813; French repulsed by Wellington.
St. Quentin: (1) 1557; French defeated by the Spaniards; (2) 9 Sept., 1870; unsuccessfully attacked by the Germans, who captured it on 21 Oct., but evacuated it on the 23rd; re-occupied by the French on 9 Dec.; the French were defeated here on 19 Jan., 1871.
St. Ronan's Well: novel by Scott, pub. 1824.
St. Sepulchre (Cambridge): dates from 1101.
St. Sophia: see Sophia.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook (London): completed by Wren, 1679.
St. Thomas's Hospital: opened in 1871.
St. Vincent: (1) 17 June, 1693; defeat of the British fleet by the French. (2) 14 Feb., 1797; total defeat of the Spanish by British fleet.
Saladin Tithe: imposed by the Kings of England and France in 1188, to defray expenses of the third crusade.
Salammbo: opera by Reyer, prod. 1890.
Salamanca: 22 July, 1812; French defeated by Wellington.
——, Council or Junta of: 1486-87; held by Ferdinand to consider the projects of Columbus.
Salian Emperors: see Franconian Emperors.

Salamis: (1) (Greece) 20 Sept., 480 B.C.; naval victory of Greeks over Persians. (2) (Cyprus) 306 B.C.; naval victory of Demetrius Poliorcetes over Ptolemy.

Salâmmbo: novel by Gustave Flaubert, pub. 1862.

Salic Law: probably instituted in 424 A.D.; ratified in 511 by Clovis; republished in 798 by Charlemagne.

Salisbury Cathedral: built, 1220-60.

—— **Court Theatre:** destroyed 1649; Duke's Theatre built on its site, 1660.

Salome: (1) play (written in French), by Oscar Wilde, 1893; (2) English version of "Herodiade," opera by Massenet, prod. in London, 1904; (3) opera by Strauss, prod. 1906.

Salpêtrière, La: hospital founded at Paris by royal edict, 1656.

Salt Lake City: laid out by Mormons 1847; Tabernacle built 1864-67; new Temple 1853-92.

Salvador: Central American Republic, captured by Jorge de Alvarado, 1528; independence proclaimed 1821; in the Central American Union 1823-1839; since then many revolutions; present constitution estab. 1886.

Salvation Army: founded 1865 by "General" Booth.

Samaria: besieged by Shalmaneser IV. for 3 years, and taken by Sargon, 722 B.C.

Samarkand: ceded by Bokhara to Russia 1868.

Samnite Wars: between Rome and the Samnites; (1) 343-341 B.C.; (2) 326-304 B.C.; (3) 298-290 B.C.

Samoan Conference, The: 1889; held at Berlin, between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, when the Samoan Treaty was signed.

——— **Islands:** neutrality guaranteed 1889; but in 1899 several were ceded to Germany and others to U.S.A.

Samos: freed from Persia, 479 B.C.; besieged and taken by Athenians, 439 B.C.

Samson Agonistes: drama by Milton, pub. 1671.

Samson et Dalila: opera by Saint-Saëns, prod. 1877.

San Carlo: theatre in Naples; built 1737; burned 1816 and rebuilt at once; completely restored, 1844.

Sancho: King of Castile; I. (and III. of Navarre), 1001-35; II., 1065-72; III., 1157-8; IV., 1284-95.

——: King of Navarre; I., 905-26; II., 1001-35; III. (see I. of Castile); IV., d. 1076.

——: King of Portugal; I., 1185-1211; II., 1223-48.

Sanctuary: abolished in England, 1624, except in the case of debtors, for whom it was abolished in 1697.

Sandemanians: followers of Robt. Sandeman (1718-71), a follower of John Glas.
Sandomir, Synod of: 9-15 April, 1570; effected the union of various bodies of Polish Protestants. Town destroyed by Swedes, 1656.
Sand River Convention: 1852; Great Britain recognized the independence of the Transvaal.
Sandhurst: staff college founded 1859.
Sandra Belloni: see "Emilia in England."
Sandringham: purchased by Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) 1861, who rebuilt it and occupied it in 1871.
Sanfedisti: secret society in Naples, **c.** 1810, and opposed to the Carbonari.
San Francisco: laid out 1835; gold discovered 1848; destroyed by fire in 1849-51; and by fire and earthquake in April, 1906. See Earthquakes.
—— **Ildefonso, Treaty of:** 19 Aug., 1796; between Spain and France; altered in 1803.
—— **Jacinto:** 21 April, 1836; Mexicans defeated by Texans.
—— **Juan Arbitration:** 1872; between U.S.A. and Great Britain, regarding the ownership of San Juan; decided in favour of United States.
—— **Marino:** independence (dating from Middle Ages) confirmed by the Pope in 1631; and several times since.
Sankt Jakob: 26 Aug., 1444; French and Swiss destroyed by Armagnacs.
Sanna's Post: 31 Mar., 1900; British force ambushed by Boers, but extricated with heavy loss.
Sanquhar Declaration, The: drawn up in 1680, by the Covenanters.
San Sebastian: 10 July- 9 Sept., 1813; besieged and taken by Wellington.
Sans Souci Palace (Potsdam): built in 1745-47 by Frederick the Great.
San Stefano, Treaty of: 3 Mar., 1878; between Russia and Turkey.
Santa Junta: 1520; league of Castilian cities against the Flemish Regent appointed by Charles V.
Santal Insurrection (India): 1855.
Santa Maria del Popolo (Rome): founded 1099 according to tradition, rebuilt in 1227.
Santarem: 16 May, 1834; Miguelists defeated by Napier and Villaflor.
Sant' Elmo Castle (Naples): built in 16th cent.
Santiago (Chili): founded 1541; 8 Dec., 1863, Jesuit church burned.

Santiago de Cuba: 17 July, 1898; surrendered to Americans.

Santo Domingo: founded in 1496; sacked by Drake, 1586.

——, **Audience of:** estab. 1511.

Sapho: opera by Gounod, prod. 1851; revised 1884.

——: opera by Massenet, prod. 1897.

Saragossa: (1) 20 Aug., 1710; Spaniards defeated by the Imperialists and allies. (2) 12-14 June, 1808; Spaniards defeated by the French, who besieged them until 14 Aug., when the Spaniards capitulated.

Saratoga: (1) 24 Sept., 1777; indecisive battle between British and Americans. (2) 7 Oct., 1777; victory of Americans over British.

——, **Convention of:** 17 Oct., 1777; between Americans and British.

Sarawak: independence recognized 1863; placed under British protection 1888.

Sardinia, Kingdom of: constituted in 1720; Savoy and Nice ceded to France 1860; and in 1861 King Victor Emmanuel became King of Italy.

Sardinian Convention: Jan., 1855; between Sardinia, Great Britain and France.

Sargon: King of Babylonia c. 3750 (?) B.C.

——: King of Assyria, 722-705 B.C.

Sartor Resartus: work by Carlyle, pub. in "Fraser's Magazine," 1833-34; in book form, 1835.

Saskatchewan: district formed in 1882 from portion of the North-West Territories.

Sauchieburn: 11 June, 1488; James III. defeated the rebel nobles.

Saucourt: 880; Northmen defeated by Louis III.

Saul: King of Israel; 1055-33 B.C.

——: (1) oratorio by Handel, prod. 1739; (2) tragedy by Alfieri, pub. 1783; (3) poem by Robt. Browning, pub. in his collected works, 1845.

Saumur: 9-10 June, 1793; Republicans defeated by the Vendeans.

Savannah: a British attack repelled in 1776; taken by the British, 1778, who successfully held it against the Americans and French in 1779. Invested by the Federals, 10 Dec., 1864, and occupied by them on 29 Dec.

Savenay: 22 Dec., 1793; Vendeans defeated by the Republicans.

Savoy, House of: Dukes of Savoy since 1416; Kings of Sardinia (q.v.) since 1720; Kings of Italy since 1861.

Savoy, The: former palace in London, but now a Chapel Royal, built c. 1246; destroyed 1381; rebuilt 1505, as a hospital; dissolved by Elizabeth; present chapel dedicated 1511.

—— **Conference:** 1661; fruitless conference between Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

—— **Declaration:** 1658; agreed upon by Congregational Churches in England.

—— **Theatre, The:** opened 1881.

Saxon Dynasty: line of German Kings and Emperors of Holy Roman Empire, from 919 (Henry the Fowler) to 1042 (Henry II.).

Sayes Court (Deptford): estate of John Evelyn from 1652-1694; occupied by Peter the Great, 1698; used as a workhouse, 1759; made into Evelyn almshouses, 1881; public garden endowed, 1886.

Scala, La: theatre in Milan, opened 1778, closed 1901; London Theatre opened Sept., 1905.

Scarlet Letter, The: romance by Hawthorne, pub. 1850.

Scenes of Clerical Life: by Geo. Eliot, pub. 1858.

Sceptics: sect of philosophers founded c. 334 B.C., by Pyrrho.

Scheveningen: 10 Aug., 1653; naval victory of English over Dutch.

Schism Act, The: passed in May, 1714; repealed in 1719.

——, **The Great:** (1) between Latin and Greek Churches, from 857; (2) between sections of the Roman Catholic Church, 1378-1417.

Schleswig-Holstein Wars: (1) 1848-50; with Denmark; (2) 1864; Austria and Prussia against Denmark.

Schliengen: 24 Oct., 1796; French defeated by the Archduke Charles of Baden.

Schlüsselburg Fortress: Ivan IV. of Russia imprisoned here, 1756-64.

Schomburgk Line, The: the boundary between British Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil, surveyed in 1841-44 by Sir Robert Schomburgk; disputed and occasioned much discussion, but question finally settled in 1899.

Schönbrunn, Proclamation of: 27 Dec., 1805; by Napoleon I.

——, **Treaty of:** (1) 15 Dec., 1805; between Napoleon and Prussia; (2) Oct., 1809; between Napoleon and Austria.

School for Scandal, The: play by Sheridan, prod. 8 May, 1777.

Schoolmaster, The: treatise on education by Roger Ascham, pub. posthumously in 1570.

Schoolmen, or Scholastic Philosophy: began in schools founded in 800-14 by Charlemagne.

Schoolmistress, The: poem by Shenstone, pub. 1742.

School of Abuse, The: anti-theatre tract by Stephen Gosson, pub. 1579.

Schwabach, Articles of: (1) 1528; basis of Reformation in Brandenburg-Ansbach; (2) 16 Oct., 1529; drawn up by Luther, and formed basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Schwaberspiegel: compilation of German law, at the end of the 13th cent.

Scilly Islands: taken by the English in 936; Royalist stronghold during Civil War; reduced by Blake, 1651.

Scone Abbey: built by Alexander I., 1115; destroyed 1579; "Stone of Destiny," carried to Westminster Abbey in 1296 by Edward I.

Scornful Lady, The: comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher, pub. 1616; prod. c. 1609.

Scotists: followers of John Duns Scotus, who died 1308; their teachings prohibited in English Universities, 1535.

Scotland: invaded by the Romans under Agricola in the 1st cent.; by William the Conqueror, 1071; John Baliol rendered homage to Edward I., 1292; independence secured by defeat of English at Bannockburn, 1314; James VI. ascended English throne as James I., 1603; legislative union with England, 1707.

——, **Free Church of:** founded by Dr. Thos. Chalmers and others, 1843; united with United Presbyterian Church, 31 Oct. 1900, to form United Free Church of Scotland.

—— **Yard** (London): from 1830 to 1891 the Metropolitan Police headquarters (removed to New Scotland Yard in 1891) was here.

Scriblerus Club: founded in 1714 by Swift.

Scrope's Rising: 1405; organized against Henry IV. by Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York.

Scullabogue, Massacre of: 4 June, 1798; Protestants massacred by the Irish Rebels.

Scutage System: under feudal law; the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dating from 1156.

Scutari, Siege of: May- Aug., 1474; successfully withstood by the Venetians against the Turks; who made another unsuccessful attempt in 1478.

Scythe-Bearers, The: name given to revolutionary peasants in the Polish insurrections of 1794, 1831, 1846; and in the Prussian Poles' movement, 1848.
Sea of Japan: 27 May, 1905; Russian fleet defeated and destroyed by the Japanese.
Seasons, The: poem by James Thomson; "Winter," pub. 1726; "Summer," 1727; "Spring," 1728; ——"Autumn," 1730.
——: oratorio by Haydn, first performed, 1801.
Sebastian: King of Portugal, 1557-78.
Sebastopol, Siege of: 28 Sept., 1854; 11 Sept., 1855; after a hard siege the Russians retired, and the Allies entered unopposed.
Secession, Ordinances of: 1860-61: passed by the eleven Southern States, declaring secession from the Union.
—— **of the Plebs to the Sacred Mount:** (1) 494 (?) B.C.; (2) 449 B.C.
——, **War of:** 1861-65; between Federals and Confederates in the United States.
Second Empire (France): 1 Dec., 1852- 4 Sept., 1870.
Secularism: advocated **c.** 1846 by G. J. and Austin Holyoake.
Securities Bill: introduced in 1679.
Security, Act of: passed in 1703 by the Scottish Parliament.
Sedan: taken by the Germans, 1815; 1 Sept., 1870, French surrendered to Germans.
—— **Chairs:** first seen in England in 1581.
Sedgemoor: 6 July, 1685; Royalists defeated the army of the Duke of Monmouth.
Sejanus His Fall: tragedy by Ben Jonson, prod. 1603; pub. 1605.
Selborne, Natural History of: by Gilbert White, pub. 1789.
—— **Society:** originated in Nov., 1885.
Selby: 11 April, 1644; stormed and taken by the Parliamentarians.
Selden Society: founded 29 Jan., 1887.
Selden's Table Talk: by John Selden, pub., 1689.
Self-Denying Ordinance: passed 3 April, 1645.
Selim: Sultan of Turkey; (1) 1512-20; (2) 1566-74; (3) 1789-1807.
Selinus: 408 B.C.; taken and destroyed by the Carthaginians.
Selters, Nieder: a village near Wiesbaden, in Prussia, famous for its spring of Selters Water, discovered in

the 16th cent.; often confused with Selzer Water, discovered at Selzerbrunnen, near Frankfort.

Selwyn College (Cambridge): founded in 1882.

Seminara: (1) 1495; Ferdinand II. of Naples defeated by the French. (2) 21 April, 1503; French defeated by the Spaniards.

Semiramide: opera by Rossini, prod. 1823.

Semiramis: Queen of Assyria, c. 13th cent. B.C. reputed founder of Nineveh.

Semmering Railway: opened 1854.

Sempach: 9 July, 1386; Austrians defeated by the Swiss.

Seneffe: (1) 11 Aug., 1674; an indecisive battle between the French and the Dutch. (2) 2 July, 1794; Austrians defeated by the French.

Senekal: 29 May, 1900; British repulsed by the Boers.

Senlac: 14 Oct., 1066; Harold defeated by William the Conqueror (also called battle of Hastings).

Senlis, Treaty of: 23 May, 1493; between Charles VIII. of France and the Emperor Maximilian.

Sennacherib: King of Assyria, 705-681 B.C.

Sense and Sensibility: novel by Jane Austen, pub. 1811.

Sentimental Journey: work by Sterne, pub. 1768.

———— **Tommy:** novel by J. M. Barrie; pub. 1896.

Sentinum: 295 B.C.; Samnites and Gauls defeated by the Romans.

Sepoy Mutinies: 1764, 1806, 1824, 1844, 1850, and 1857 (Indian Mutiny).

September, Massacres of: 2-6 Sept., 1792; during the French Revolution.

——, **Convention of:** 15 Sept., 1864; between France and Italy.

—— **Laws:** Sept., 1835; restricted freedom of the press.

Septembrists: instigators of the massacres of September, 1792 (French Revolution).

Septennial Act: passed 1716.

Septimius Felton: unfinished story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, pub. posthumously 1872.

Septuagint: made probably c. 270 or 280 B.C.

Sepulchre, Knights of the Holy: military order instituted in 1099.

Séraphita: novel by Balzac, pub. 1835.

Serapis, Temple of: exhumed 1750.

Sergius: Pope (1) 687-701; (2) 844-847; (3) 904-911; (4) 1009-12.

Seringapatam: successfully besieged by the British, 1792, 1799.

Serpent Column, The (Constantinople): erected 479 B.C.
Serpentine, The: formed by Queen Caroline in 1730-33.
Servia: annexed by Turkey c. 1458; occupied by Austria 1718-39; Turks expelled 1804; reconquered 1803; partial independence obtained 1817; unsuccessful war with Turkey, 1876; full independence obtained 1878; kingdom 1882; unsuccessful war with Bulgaria 1885; King Alexander and Queen Draga murdered 10-11 June, 1903.
Servile Wars, The: (1) 134-132 B.C. (2) 102-99 B.C.; between Rome and Sicilian slaves. (3) 73-71 B.C.; between Rome and escaped gladiators.
Settlement, Act of: introduced 1701, passed 1702, providing for the succession to the English throne in the event of the death of Princess Anne without issue.
——, **Irish Act of:** passed in 1662: confirmed and explained by the Act of Settlement and Explanation passed in 1665; it made restitution to the dispossessed Irish.
—— **of India, Act of:** passed in 1858.
Seven Bishops, Case of the: famous trial in 1688.
—— **Days' Battles:** series of battles between Federals and Confederates, 25 June-1 July, 1862.
—— **Days' Campaign:** series of battles between Austria and Prussia, ending 3 July, 1866.
—— **Deadly Sins of London, The:** pamphlet by Dekker, pub. 1606.
—— **Lamps of Architecture, The:** treatise by Ruskin, pub. 1849.
Sevenoaks (Cade's Rebellion): 8 June, 1450; the rebels defeated the royal troops.
Seven Pines, Battle of: same as Fair Oaks (q.v.).
—— **Weeks' War:** the Austro-Prussian war of June and July, 1866.
—— **Years' War:** 1756-63; between Prussia and Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony; in 1762, Russia sided with Prussia.
Severn Tunnel: begun Mar, 1873: opened for traffic, 1 Sept., 1886; for passengers, 1 Dec.
Severus, Lucius Septimius: Roman Emperor, 193-211.
——, **Wall of:** built c. 208 between Tyne and Solway.
Seville, Archives of: collected in 1778-87.
—— **Cathedral:** built in 15th cent.; sacked by the French in 1810; bombarded by Espartero, 1843.
——, **Council of:** estab. 1503; maintained the Spanish monopoly of Indies commerce until 1726.

Seville, Treaty of: 1729; between Great Britain, Spain, and France.
Sèvres Porcelain: manufacture transferred to Sèvres in 1756 from Vincennes, where it was estab. 1745.
Sextant: invented in 1550, by Tycho Brahe.
Seymour, Jane: (1509?-37); 3rd wife of Henry VIII., 1536.
Sforza: family reigned as Dukes of Milan, 1450-1535.
Shah Jehan: Mogul Emperor, 1628-58.
Shakespeare, William: born 23 (?) April, 1564; died, 23 April, 1616.
Shalmaneser: King of Assyria; I., c. 1130 B.C.; II., 860-824 B.C.; III., 782-772 B.C.; IV., 727-722 B.C.
Shameful Peace, The: see Northampton, Treaty of.
Shamrock (1, 2, and 3); yachts owned by Sir T. Lipton; unsuccessfully challenged for the America Cup, 1899, 1901, and 1903 respectively.
Shamus O'Brien: opera by Stanford, prod. 1896.
Shanghai: made a treaty port, 1843.
"Shannon" and "Chesapeake": the former (British frigate) captured the latter (American frigate) on 1 June, 1813.
Shaving of Shagpat, The: novel by Meredith, pub. 1856.
Shay's Rebellion: 1786-87; an insurrection in Massachusetts.
She: novel by Rider Haggard, pub. 1887.
Sheerness: 9 June, 1667; fortress and shipping destroyed by Admiral de Ruyter.
Sheldonian Theatre (Oxford): built in 1664-69 by Archbishop Sheldon; designed by Wren.
Shelley Society: founded in 1885.
Shepherd's Calendar, The: pastoral poem by Spenser, pub. 1579.
—— **Week, The:** burlesque pastoral poems by Gay, pub. 1714.
Sheraton Furniture: designed by Thomas Sheraton (1751-1806).
Sheriffmuir: 13 Nov., 1715; indecisive battle between Royalists and Jacobites.
Sherstone (Wilts): 1016; drawn battle between Edmund Ironside and Canute.
She Stoops to Conquer: comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, prod. 15 Mar., 1773; pub., 1774.
Shetland Islands: settled by the Northmen in the 9th cent.; acquired by Scotland, 1469.
Shiloh: 6, 7 April, 1862; Confederates defeated by the Federals.

Shimonoseki: bombarded 1864 by Americans, British, Dutch and French.

—, **Treaty of:** 17 April, 1895; between China and Japan.

Ship-money: levied on coastal counties before the Conquest, to furnish the Navy; in use till 1626; illegally applied by Charles I. to inland counties, 1635; abolished, 1640.

Shirley: novel by Charlotte Brontë; pub. 1849, under pseudonym of Currer Bell.

Shorthand: Dr. Bright's "Characterie, or the Arte of Shorte, Swifte, and Secrete Writing," pub. 1588; the first English work on shorthand; first exam. held by the Society of Arts, 1864; placed on the Education Code, 1890. See also Phonography.

Short-lived Administration, The: 1746; when William Pulteney held office for two days.

— **Parliament:** 13 April-May 5, 1640.

Shrewsbury: July, 1403; Henry IV. defeated the Percys; headquarters of Charles I., 1642; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1645.

— **Grammar School:** founded in 1551 by Edward VI.

Siam: part of, ceded to France in 1893.

Siamese Twins: born in Siam 15 April, 1811; d. in North Carolina, 17 Jan., 1874.

Siberian Railway: constructed 1891-1904.

Sicilian Vespers: 30 Mar., 1282; name given to the Sicilian Massacre of the French. See also Vêpres.

Sicily: invaded by Carthaginians 480 B.C., by Athenians 415-413 (see Syracuse); greater part annexed by Rome 241; conquered by Vandals and Goths in 5th cent. A.D.; passed to Eastern Empire 6th cent.; to Saracens 827-965; reconquered by Christians 1040, by Normans 1090; under Aragon 1296; Spain 1503; Savoy 1713; Austria 1720; Spain and Bourbons 1734; British protection 1806-15; under Victor Emmanuel 1860.

Sick Man of the East: phrase first used in 1854, by Czar Nicholas of Russia, to describe the Turkish Empire.

Sidney Sussex College (Cambridge): founded by the Countess of Sussex (née Frances Sidney), 1596.

Siege of Corinth, The: (1) poem by Byron, pub. 1816; (2) opera by Rossini, prod. 1826.

— **of Rhodes, The:** play by Davenant, prod. 1656.

— **of the Legations, The:** 21 June-14 Aug., 1900; the foreign legations in Pekin besieged by Boxers.

Siegfried: opera by Wagner, prod. 1876.
Siena, Council of: 1423-24; fruitless Church Council.
Sierra Leone: colony of liberated slaves settled here in 1787 and 1791; crown colony since 1807.
Sigismund: Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Hungary, 1411-37.
——: King of Poland; I., 1506-48; II., 1548-72; III., 1587-1632.
Sikh Wars: between Sikhs and British; (1) 1845-46; (2) 1848-49.
Sikkim Treaty, The: 1890; between Great Britain and China.
Silas Marner: novel by George Eliot, pub. 1861.
Silchester: Roman remains discovered in 1863 et seq.
Silesian Wars: between Prussia and Austria for the possession of Silesia. (1) 1740-42; (2) 1744-45; (3) the Seven Years' War (q.v.).
Silistria, Siege of: 19 May-22 June, 1854; Russians forced to retire by the British.
Silvester (or Sylvester): Pope; I. (Bp. of Rome), 314-335; II., 999-1003; III. (Anti-Pope), 1044.
Simancas, Archives of: collection of documents relating to Spain and its colonies, formed by order of Charles V., 1543; reorganized 1567; in 1788 many of the colonial documents were sent to Seville.
Simnel, Lambert: Pretender to the English throne; captured by Henry VII. in 1487.
Simon: novel by George Sand, pub. 1836.
Simplicius: Bp. of Rome 468-483.
Simplon Tunnel: see Alps.
Sindh: conquered and annexed by British, 1843.
Singapore: a settlement purchased by Great Britain, 1824.
Sinkat: 11 Feb., 1884; Egyptians annihilated by the Mahdists after a long siege.
Sinope: 30 Mar., 1853; a Turkish squadron defeated and destroyed by the Russians.
Sinsheim: 16 and 17 June, 1674; Imperialists defeated by the French.
Sion College (London): founded in 1623 by Dr. White.
Sir Charles Grandison: novel by Richardson, pub. 1753.
Sirji Arjengam, Treaty of: 1804; between Great Britain and the Mahrattas.
Sir John Oldcastle: play by Drayton and others, pub. in 1600.
Siricius, Bp. of Rome; c. 384 to 398.
Siris: a work by Bp. Berkeley, pub. 1744.

r Launcelot Greaves, The History of: satirical romance by Smollet, pub. in the "British Magazine," 1760-61.
— Martin Mar-All, or the Feigned Innocence: comedy by Dryden, prod. 1667; pub. 1668.
— Thomas Wyatt, The Famous History of: play by Webster and Dekker, pub. 1607.
sters of Charity: an order founded in 1634; estab. in London, 1834.
stine, or Sixtine, Chapel: (in the Vatican) built 1473.
stova, Peace of: 4 Aug., 1791; between Turkey and Austria.
tvatorok, Treaty of: 11 Nov., 1606; between Austria and Turkey.
ix Acts, The: passed in England in 1819, as a result of the Reform Disturbance.
— Articles, Statute of: passed in 1539.
— Cities, The: league formed in 1346 by Bautzen, Zittau, Löbau, Kamenz, Görlitz, and Lauban.
— Months' War: The Franco-German War of July, 1870 to Jan., 1871.
ixtus: Bp. of Rome; I. c. 119-126; II., 257-258; III., 432-440; IV., 1471-84; V., 1585-90.
kalitz: 28 June, 1866; Austrians defeated by the Prussians.
ketch Book, The: collection of tales, etc. by Washington Irving, pub. 1820.
ketches by Boz: collection of stories by Dickens, pub. 1835-36.
kirmishing Fund: raised c. 1880, by the Fenians to carry on their dynamite campaign in England.
lade Professorship of Fine Art, Cambridge: estab. 1869.
lave Trade: began in England in 1562; abolished by Parliament 1807; society for the suppression of, founded in 1787; Emancipation Act (q.v.), 1833. See also Proclamation.
lavophiles, The: Russian literary school of the first part of the 19th cent.
loane Museum: purchased in 1753 and formed nucleus of the British Museum.
luys: 24 June, 1340; naval victory of the English over the French
malkaldic Articles: 1537; drawn up by Luther.
— League: 1531; formed by several Protestant princes against Emperor Charles V.
— War: 1546-47; unsuccessful war waged by Smalkaldic League against Charles V.
Small Holdings Act: passed in 1907.

Small-pox: Hospital estab. 1746; inoculation introduced 1721; forbidden by law 1840; vaccination discovered by Dr. Jenner c. 1780; exemption from vaccination granted by magistrates 1898; from 1 Jan., 1908, exemption granted on signing declaration obtainable from the registrar.

Smithfield: 23 Aug., 1305, William Wallace executed. 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler killed here by Lord Mayor Walworth. Mention of cattle market in 1150; last used as such 13 June, 1855; the new market opened to the public 1 Dec., 1868; new poultry market opened 30 Nov., 1875; new poultry and provision market opened 11 Dec., 1889; fruit and vegetable market opened 13 June, 1892.

—— **Club:** estab. 17 Dec., 1798.

—— **Club Show:** estab. 1799.

Smith's Prizes: founded at University of Cambridge by Robt. Smith (1689-1768).

Smithsonian Institute (Washington U.S.): founded in 1846.

Smolensk: 17 Aug., 1812: the Russians defeated by the French.

Snobs, Book of: see Book.

Sobraon: 10 Feb., 1846; Sikhs defeated by British.

Social War (or Marsic War): 90-88 B.C.; between Rome and many of her Italian allies.

Social Wars: (1) 357 (?8)-355 B.C.; Athens defeated by Byzantium, Chios, Cos and Rhodes. (2) 220-217 B.C.; between the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues.

Society Islands (Tahiti Archipelago): visited by the Portuguese 1607; under French protection 1842; French colony 1880.

—— **of Friends:** see Quakers.

Socinians: sect formed by Lælius Socinus (1525-62) and Faustus Socinus (1539-1604).

Socotra: occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th cent.; annexed by Breat Britain 1886.

Sodium: discovered in 1807 by Davy.

Soissons: 486 A.D.; Merovingians defeated Romans. 719; Charles Martel defeated Duke of Acquitania. Taken by the Germans, Oct., 1870.

Solar Spots: first observed in 1710, by Thomas Harriot.

Soldau: 26 Dec., 1806; Prussians defeated by French.

Soldiers' Battle, The: see Inkerman.

Soldier's Fortune, The: comedy by Otway, prod. 1681.

Soldiers Three: collection of stories by Kipling, pub. 1889.

Solemn League and Covenant: Mar., 1643; formed by the Parliament with the Scots.

Solferino: 24 June, 1859; Austrians defeated by the French and Sardinians.

Solomon: King of Israel, 993-953 B.C.

—— **Islands:** discovered by Mendaña in the 16th cent.

Solway Moss: 24 Nov., 1542. Scots defeated by the English.

Solyman, Sultan of Turkey; I. (also called II.), 1520-66; II. (also called III.), 1687-91.

Somali Coast Protectorate: in 1844 removed from Egyptian to Indian control; in 1898 transferred to the Foreign Office; and in 1905 to the Colonial Office.

Somerset House (London): built by the Protector Somerset in 1549; demolished 1775; rebuilt, the present building being erected from a design by Sir William Chambers.

Sommershausen: 17 May, 1648; Imperialists defeated by the Swedes and French.

Somnauth: 1024; captured by the Afghans, who are said to have carried the gates to Ghazni; Lord Ellenborough in 1842 had them re-transferred from Ghazni to Somnauth.

Sonderbund: a league of Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, formed in 1843; overthrown by a war in 1847-48 begun by the Swiss Confederation.

Sonnambula, La: opera by Bellini, prod. 1831.

Sonnets from the Portuguese: by Mrs. Browning, pub. 1850.

Soor: 30 Sept., 1745 and 28 June, 1866; Austrians defeated by the Prussians.

Sophia, St. (Constantinople): first church dedicated 360; present founded 531; dedicated 537; used as a mosque since 1453.

—— **St., The Little:** finished 565.

Sophon, Bridge of: built over the Sangarius, by Justinian 561.

Sophonisba: tragedy by Thomson, prod. 1730.

——, **or Hannibal's Overthrow:** tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, prod. 1676.

——, **or the Wonder of Women:** tragedy by Marston, prod. 1602.

Sophonisbe: tragedies (1) by Mairet, prod. 1631, (2) by Corneille, prod. 1663.

Sophy, The: play by Sir John Denham, prod. 1641; pub. 1642.

Sorbonne, La: college founded in the University of Paris c. 1250; new buildings erected 1884-89.
Sorcerer, The: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan; prod. 1877.
Sordello: poem by Robert Browning, pub. 1840.
Sorosis: first Woman's Club in the United States, founded in 1868 at New York.
Sorrows of Werther, The: novel by Goethe, pub. 1774.
Soudan: See Sudan.
South Africa, Union of: Act passed 20 Sept., 1909; operated from 31 May, 1910.
—— **African Republic:** independence recognized 1852; annexed by Great Britain in 1877; self-government conferred under British suzerainty 1881, the British power being restricted in 1884; conquered and annexed by Great Britain in 1900-01, and known as Transvaal Colony; joined Union of South Africa in 1910.
—— **America:** discovered by Columbus in 1498.
—— **American Revolution:** by which the Spanish South American colonies became free, 1810-26.
—— **Australia:** founded 1836; constitution estab. 1856.
—— **Carolina:** one of the original United States 1776; seceded 20 Dec., 1860; readmitted 1868.
—— **Dakota:** admitted to United States in 1889.
—— **Kensington Museum:** opened in 1857. Natural history collections removed to South Kensington from the British Museum 1881, in which year the Natural History Museum was opened. See also Victoria and Albert.
—— **Metropolitan and Norwood Cemetery:** consecrated, 6 Dec., 1837.
—— **Pole:** Lieut. (Sir) Ernest Shackleton went within 100 miles, 23 Mar., 1909; **reached by Amundsen, 16 Dec., 1911.** See also Antarctic.
—— **Sea Bubble:** the Company formed, 1710; its disastrous collapse, 1720.
Southampton: place of embarkation of Richard Cœur de Lion in 1189, for the third Crusade; of Edward III. in 1345; of Henry V. in 1415.
Southcottians: sect formed by Joanna Southcott (d. 1814).
Southwark: 5, 6 June, 1450; Jack Cade defeated by the mayor and citizens.
—— **Bridge:** built in 1815-19.
—— **Cathedral:** St. Saviour's became a Cathedral Church, 1905.

outhwold Bay: (1) 3 June, 1665; Dutch defeated the English. (2) 28 May, 1672; Franco-English fleets surprised by the Dutch, who caused the French to retire, but were driven off by the English.

pain: conquered by Carthage 237-219 B.C.; by Rome c. 205-19 B.C.; a Gothic kingdom, estab. 418, was overthrown by the Saracens in 711; Ommiad kingdom lasted from 756-1031; Christian kingdoms founded: Asturias (later Leon), in 8th cent.; Navarre in 9th; Castile in 1033; and Aragon, 1035; Castile and Aragon united, 1479; Hapsburg dynasty reigned, 1516-1700; republic, 1873-75.

panish-American War: between Spain and the U.S.A., 21 April-10 Dec., 1898.

— **Barber, The:** comedy by George Colman, the elder, prod. 1777.

— **Curate, The:** play by Fletcher and Massinger, licensed 1622; pub. 1647.

Spanish Fury": see Antwerp.

panish Gypsy, The: (1) play by Middleton and Rowley, prod. 1623; pub. 1653; (2) poem by George Eliot, pub. 1868.

— **Moor's Tragedy, The:** play by Dekker and others, licensed 1600; pub. 1657.

— **Succession, War of the:** 1701-14.

— **Tragedy, The, or Hieronimo is Mad Again:** play by Thomas Kyd, licensed in 1592.

paragus Garden, The, or Tom Hoyden of Taunton Dean: comedy by Brome, prod. 1635; pub. 1640.

parta: rose to power in the 9th cent. B.C.

peaker of the House of Commons: first regular one (Peter de la Mare) elected in 1376.

Spectator, The": by Addison, Steele, and others; first appeared daily from 1 Mar., 1711-6 Dec., 1712.

pinning Wheel: invented in 1530 by Jürgem.

pion Kop: 19-24 Jan., 1900; the British troops on the Tugela held in check by the Boers.

pire (Speyer), Diets of: 1526 and 1529.

pitalfields: Priory of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197; silk manufacture introduced there in 1685 by the French refugees.

pithead Mutiny: 1797.

pitzbergen: discovered by the Dutch, 1596. See also Arctic Expeditions.

pleen, The: poem by Matthew Green, pub. 1796.

plitter: 30 Jan., 1679; Swedes defeated by the Brandenburgians.

purs, Battle of the: see Battle.

Stabat Mater: a Latin hymn, written **c.** 1300 by Jacoponus; set to music by Palestrina, Astorga, Pergolese, Rossini, and others.

Stadtlohn: 6 Aug., 1623; German Protestants defeated by the Imperialists.

Stamford, Battle of: 1470; victory of Edward IV. over Lancastrians.

—— **Bridge:** Sept., 1066; Harold Hardrada and Tostig defeated by Harold II.

——, **Statute of:** passed at Stamford 1309, renewing the first statute of Westminster, and limiting Purveyance.

Stamp Act: passed by British Parliament, 1765, repealed in March, 1766, but led to American Revolution.

Standard, Battle of the: 22 Aug., 1138; at Northallerton, where the Scots were routed by the English.

Staple of News, The: comedy by Ben Jonson, prod. 1625.

——, **Ordinance of the:** passed in 1354; modified 1362.

Star Chamber: created in 1487 by Henry VII.; jurisdiction abolished in 1641; an unsuccessful attempt was made to revive it in 1661.

—— **of India, Order of:** instituted by Queen Victoria, 1861.

——**-Spangled Banner, The:** an American national song, composed in Sept., 1814, by Francis Scott Key.

States-General: the name bestowed on the legislative assemblies of France before revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

Steam Engine: the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663, described a steam-engine of his own invention; first self-acting steam engine constructed in 1712 by Jonathan Hulls; Watts' first patent 1769; renewed 1775.

—— **Hammer:** invented in 1838 by James Nasmyth.

Steel: method of making by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast iron, discovered in 1722; by passing cold air through liquid iron, by Bessemer, 1856; by means of Siemens' regenerative gas furnaces, 1876.

Steelboys: Irish rebels, who **c.** 1770 rescued those arrested for refusing to pay rent, etc.

Steele Glas, The: first English satire in blank verse, written by George Gascoigne, in 1576.

Steelyard Merchants: abolished in 1552; restored in 1554; finally abolished in 1578.

teenkerke: 3 Aug., 1692; allies under William III. defeated by French.
tella: play by Goethe, pub. 1776.
—, Journal to: by Jonathan Swift, written 1710-13.
tellaland: Boer Republic, 1882-85.
tephen, Pope: I. (Bishop of Rome): I., 254-57; (II., 752 four days; generally omitted); II., 752-757; III., 768-772; IV., 816-817; V., 885-891; VI., 896-897; VII., 929-931; VIII., 939-942; IX., 1057-58.
—: King of England, 1135-54.
—: King of Hungary; I., 1000-38; II., 1114-31; III., 1161-73; IV., rival claimant to throne in 1161; died 1164; V., 1270-72.
ettin, Peace of: 1719; between Prussia and Sweden.
irling Bridge: 1297; English defeated by Wallace. See Cambuskenneth.
ockach: (1) 25 Mar., 1799; French defeated by the Archduke Charles. (2) 4 May, 1800; Austrians defeated by French.
ockholm: taken by Christian II. in 1520; palace begun in 1697.
—, Treaties of: (1) 1719; between Sweden and Hanover. (2) 1720; between Sweden and Russia. (3) 3 Mar., 1813; between Sweden and Great Britain. (4) 1855; Great Britain, France, and Norway and Sweden.
oics, School of: founded at Athens c. 308 B.C., by Zeno.
oke: 16 June, 1487; Lambert Simnel defeated and captured by Henry VII.
olbova, Peace of: 27 Feb., 1617; between Sweden and Russia.
onehenge: said to have been erected by Aurelius Ambrosius, c. 450.
ones of Venice, The: a treatise on Art, by John Ruskin, pub. 1851.
onyhurst College: founded, 1794.
ormberg: 10 Dec., 1899; British forced to retire by the Boers.
ow's Survey of London: pub. 1598.
ow-on-the-Wold: March, 1646; the last battle of the Civil War, the Royalists being defeated.
radella: (1) opera by Niedermeyer, produced 1837. (2) opera by Flotow, produced in 1844 as "Alessandro Stradella."
rafford: tragedy by Robert Browning, prod. 1837.
ralsund: (1) July-Sept., 1628; Swedes compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege. (2) 1678; captured

from the Swedes by the Prussians and Dane (3) 20 Aug., 1807; taken by the French; recapture on 25 May, 1809, and taken again by the French o 31 May.

Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde: story b R. L. Stevenson, pub. 1886.

—— **Story, A:** novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. "All the Year Round," during 1862.

Strasburg: cathedral begun in the 11th cent.; com pleted in the 15th.; invested by the Germans fro Aug., 1870-28 Sept., 1870, when French capitulate

Stratton: 16 May, 1643; Parliamentarians defeat by the Cornish Royalists.

Strelitzi: Russian Militia estab. by Ivan the Terribl c. 1550; headed a conspiracy to murder Peter th Great, 1689; revolted in 1698 and banished; exte minated in 1705 by Peter the Great.

Stundists: Russian religious body formed 1860.

Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress): a period German literature, 1770-80.

Submarine Boats: one said to have been invent c. 1578; one tried in the Thames early in 17th cent at Plymouth, 1774; from 1797-1805 Robert Fulto made experiments; first British launched at Barro 1901.

—— **Telegraph:** gutta-percha suggested by Farad as insulator, 1847; cables laid Dover to Cala 1850-51; Atlantic cable laid, 1866.

Subsidiary System: introd. to India by Warr Hastings, 1732-1818.

Succession, Act of: passed 1534; settled the successi to the throne of the heirs of Henry VIII. by An Boleyn.

Sudan: spheres of English and French influence d termined 13 June, 1899.

Suez Canal: begun 1858; opened 1869; Briti acquired Khedive's Shares 1875.

—— **Canal Treaty:** 1887; between England a France.

Suleiman, Mosque of (Constantinople): begun in 15

Sulpicians (or **Sulpitians**): a Roman Catholic ord of priests, estab. c. 1645.

Sulu (Sooloo) **Islands:** an archipelago, annexed Spain, 1878; acquired by U.S.A., 1898.

Sumatra: taken from the Dutch by the British, 181 restored, 1825.

Sunday School: first estab. 1781 by Robert Raikes.

Suppliants, The: tragedy by Æschylus, exhibited in 462 B.C.

Supplicants, The: the Covenanters, 1637-38, who protested against Laud's Scottish policy.

Supposes, The: a comedy by Gascoigne, prod. 1566; taken from Ariosto's "I Suppositi" (1512).

Supremacy, Act of: (1) passed 1534, proclaiming Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church in England. (2) passed 1558-59; vesting spiritual authority in the Crown, and excluding any foreign jurisdiction.

Surat: an English factory estab. here in 1613.

Surgeon's Daughter, The: novel by Scott, pub. 1827.

Surinam: 5 May, 1804; captured from the Dutch by the British; returned in 1814.

Susa: 331 B.C.; surrendered to Alexander the Great, without a blow.

Suspicious Husband, The: comedy by Dr. Hoadley, prod. 1747.

Suttee: abolished in 1829.

Sveaborg: a fortress in Helsingfors Harbour, constructed 1749; betrayed to the Russians on 3 May, 1808; bombarded by the Anglo-French Fleet, 9-10 Aug., 1855.

Swabian Circle: estab. in 1512 by the Emperor Maximilian I.

—— **Emperors:** the German-Roman Emperors, 1138-1254.

—— **League:** formed in 1376.

—— **League, Great:** 1488-1533.

Swan, Order of the: instituted by Frederick II. of Brandenburg, 1440.

Swansea Castle: built in 1099.

Swaziland: independence recognized 1884; placed under administration of South African Republic 1894; of Governor of Transvaal 1903; of High Commission for South Africa 1906.

—— **Conventions:** between Great Britain and the Transvaal; (1) 1890; (2) 1893; (3) 1895.

Sweden: united with Denmark and Norway, 1397-1523; united with Norway, 1814; union repealed 26 Oct., 1905.

Swedenborgians (or New Jerusalem Church): followers of Emanuel Swedenborg, 1688-1772; organized in London, 1778.

Sweyn: King of Denmark (d. 1014); invaded England in 994, 1003; and conquered it in 1013.

——: King of Denmark, 1047-76; invaded England 1068.

Swiss Family Robinson: romance by Johan-Rudolf Wyss, pub. 1812-13.

Swiss Guards, The: formed 1616; noted for the defence of the Tuileries, 10 Aug., 1792; finally disbanded 1830.

Switzerland: confederation formed 1291; enlarged 1353, 1513; partial independence obtained 1499; formally independent of Holy Roman Empire 1648; Helvetic Republic estab. 1798; Confederation restored 1803.

Sword-in-hand Address: presented to Queen Anne in 1713 by certain Highland chiefs.

Sybil: novel by Benj. Disraeli, pub. 1845.

Sydney (New South Wales): founded 28 Jan., 1788, as a convict colony.

Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees, etc.: a report by John Evelyn, on the condition of timber in England, pub. 1664.

Sylvester: see Silvester.

Symmachus: Pope 498-514.

Synod, Holy Governing: estab. by Peter the Great in 1721.

Syracuse: founded **c.** 735 B.C.; chief Sicilian city by 485; unsuccessfully besieged by Athenians 414-413; besieged by Carthaginians **c.** 278; ally of Rome in first and second Punic wars; later joined Carthage; captured by Romans 212; destroyed by Saracens in 9th cent.

Syria: annexed to the Roman Empire **c.** 64 B.C.; conquered by the Saracens, 634-636 A.D.; by the Turks in 1516; temporarily occupied by Mehemet Ali (of Egypt) 1832-41; and by the French 1860.

T

Tabard Inn, The: burned down in 1873.

Table of Abydos: erected **c.** 1322 B.C.; bought for the British Museum 1837; in 1865 a further table was discovered.

Tables, The: a Scottish organization, which opposed the introduction of episcopacy, 1637-39.

Taborites: extreme Hussites, received their name from their stronghold on Mt. Tabor (Bohemia), in 1419.

Tackers: extreme Tories, who unsuccessfully attempted in 1704 to "tack" a rider to a revenue Bill.

Taeping Rebellion: see Chino-British Wars.

Tafna, Treaty of: 30 May, 1837; by which the Algerians recognized French domination.
Taft, William H.: U.S.A. President 1909 to ——.
Tagliamento: 12 Nov., 1805; Austrians defeated by the French.
Tahiti: annexed to France in 1897.
—— **Archipelago:** see Society Islands.
Taillebourg: 1242; English defeated by French.
Taj Mahal: mosque at Agra, built in 1628.
Taku Forts: taken by the French and English 23 May, 1858, and 21 Aug., 1860; and by the Allies 17 June, 1900.
Talana Hill: 20 Oct., 1899; Boers defeated by the British.
Talavera de la Reina: 27-28 July, 1809; French defeated by English and Spanish.
Tale of a Tub, A: (1) comedy by Ben Jonson, licensed 1633; prod. 1634; pub. 1640. (2) satire by Swift, written c, 1696; pub. 1704.
—— **of Balen, The:** by Swinburne, pub. 1896.
—— **of Two Cities, A:** novel by Dickens; pub. serially in "All the Year Round," April-Nov., 1859.
Tales in Verse: poetical work by Crabbe, pub. 1812.
—— **of a Grandfather:** stories by Scott, pub. in four series, 1827-30.
—— **of a Traveller:** by Washington Irving; pub. 1824.
—— **of a Wayside Inn:** poems by Longfellow, pub. 1863;
—— **of Hoffman:** see Contes d'Hoffman, Les.
—— **of the Genii:** tales by James Ridley, pub. 1764, under pseudonym of Sir Charles Morell.
—— **of the Hall:** poetical work by Crabbe, pub. 1819.
—— **of the Irish Peasantry:** work by Mrs. S. C. Hall, pub. 1840.
Ta-lien-wan: 12 May, 1904; bombarded by the Japanese fleet.
Talisman, The: novel by Scott, pub. 1825.
Talismano Il: opera by Balfe (finished by Macfarren), prod. 1874.
Tallage: a feudal tax imposed c. 1163; abolished 1340.
Tallagio non concedendo, De: 1297; an abstract, possessing no authority, of the Confirmatio Chartarum.
Tamburlaine the Great: tragedy by Marlowe, prod. 1587; pub. 1590.

Tamerlane: play by Rowe, prod. 1702. See Timur.
Taming of the Shrew, The: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1603; pub. 1623.
Tammany Society, or Columbian Order: founded in New York 12 May, 1789; incorporated 1805; Tammany Hall erected 1811, rebuilt 1867.
Tanagra: 457 B.C.; Athenians defeated by the Spartans and Peloponnesians.
Tancred: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1847.
Tancred and Gismunda: tragedy (anon.) pubd. 1591.
Tancrède: play by Voltaire, prod. 1760.
Tancredi: opera by Rossini, prod. 1813 at Vienna.
Tanganyika, Lake: discovered by Burton and Speke, 1858.
Tangiers: held by Portuguese from the 15th cent. to 1662, when it was ceded to England; abandoned to the Moors 1684; bombarded by the Spaniards 1790, and by the French 1844.
Tanglewood Tales, The: by Nathaniel Hawthorne, pub. 1853.
Tanjore, Siege of: (1) Aug., 1758; the French obliged to retire from the siege. (2) 20 Aug.-16 Sept., 1773; taken from the Mahrattas by the British.
Tannhäuser: opera by Wagner, prod. at Dresden, 1845; in England 1876.
Taormina: founded c. 396 B.C.
Tara: 26 May, 1798; royalists defeated the Irish rebels.
Targovitz, Confederation of: union of Polish nobles, formed in 1792 to oppose the constitution of 1791.
Tarifa: taken from the Moors by Sancho IV. of Castile in 1291 or 1292; 28 or 30 Oct., 1340; Moorish siege successfully withstood by Castilians and Portuguese; defended by the British in 1812.
Tariff of Abominations: name given by its opponents to the U.S.A. tariff of 1828.
Tarragona: captured by the British 1705, and by the French 1811.
Tartars: conquered central Asia, under Genghis Khan (1162-1227); invaded Russia, Poland, Moravia, and Hungary, 1236-43.
Tartufe: comedy by Molière, prod. 1667.
Task, The: poem by Cowper, pub. 1785.
Tasmania: discovered by Tasman, 1642; settled 1803; a dependency of New South Wales until 1825.
Tasso, Torquato: tragedy by Goethe, pub. 1790.
"Tate" Gallery: see National Gallery of British Art.

Tatler, The: founded by Steele in 1709, and discontinued 1711.

Tattersall's: estab. in 1766 by Richard Tattersall; "subscription room" opened in 1818.

Tattvabodhinisabha: society founded in 1839, at Calcutta, to restore monotheistic system; in 1859 it was merged in the Brahma Somaj.

Tauchnitz's "Collection of British Authors": begun at Leipsic 1841, by Christian Bernhard von Tauchnitz.

Taunton: Sept., 1497; taken by Perkin Warbeck, who surrendered to Henry VII. on 5 Oct.; taken by the Royalists 1643; by the Parliamentarians 1644; held by Blake 1644-45 until relieved by Fairfax; Duke of Monmouth proclaimed King 20 June, 1685; "bloody assize" held by Jeffreys in Aug.

Tauris: 47 B.C. Pompeian fleet defeated by the Cæsareans.

Tauroggen, Convention of: 30 Dec., 1812; between Prussians and Russians.

Tavernier's "Voyages": pub. 1676-79.

Tay Bridge: first, opened 31 May, 1878; destroyed 28 Dec., 1879. Present one opened 20 June, 1887.

Taylor, Zachary: U.S.A. president 1849-50.

Tea: introduced into England in 1666.

Tearless Battle: 397 B.C; between Arcadians and Argives and Spartans; so named because the Spartans suffered no loss.

Te Deum: supposed to have been composed about 390.

Teetotaller: name originated with Richard Turner, 1833.

Telamon: 225; Gauls almost annihilated by the Romans.

Telegonia: poem by Eugamon of Cyrene c. 566 B.C.; a continuation of the Odyssey.

Telegraphy: invented by Morse 1837; Wheatstone's telegraph patented 1837; first line on Great Western Railway 1838-9; company formed in 1846.

——, **Wireless:** first made practical by Marconi, 1896.

Tel-el-Amarna Tablet: discovered 1887-88.

——**-el-Kebir:** 13 Sept., 1882; Egyptians defeated by the British.

Telephone: first working model by Bell 1877; company estab. 1878; in universal use by 1890.

Telephotography: invented in 1881 by Mr. Shelford Bidwell.

Telescope: constructed **c.** 1608 by Lipperhey and Jansen, by Galileo 1610; Newton's reflecting telescope 1668; refracting 1881.

Telesphorus: Pope; **c.** 128-138.

Telissu: 14, 15 June, 1904; Russians compelled to retire by the Japanese. (Sarzec.

Tello or Tel-loh (Chaldea); excavated **1877-81** by De

Téméraire, The Fighting: French battleship captured at theBattle of the Nile, 1 Aug., 1798; fought at Trafalgar 21 Oct., 1805; broken up 1838. Turner's picture exhibited at Royal Academy, 1839.

Temesvar: 9 Aug., 1849; Hungarians defeated by the Austrians.

Tempest, The: play by Shakespeare, prod. at court, 1611; printed 1623.

Templars: military order, founded by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem **c.** 1118. Abolished in 1312 by Pope Clement V.

Temple Bar: rebuilt 1672-73; removed 2 Jan., 1878-13 June, 1879; erected at Waltham Cross Nov., 1888; memorial to mark site begun 1880.

—— **Beau, The:** comedy by Henry Fielding, prod. 1730.

—— **Church:** finished in 1185; recased with stone, 1828.

——, **The** (Jerusalem): built by Solomon; destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar **c.** 586 B.C.; rebuilt **c.** 537 B.C.; the third, begun in 20 B.C. by Herod the Great, was destroyed by the Romans, 70 A.D.

—— (London): dwelling of the Knights Templars, consecrated 1185; converted into Inns, 1311.

——, **Le** (Paris): fortified lodge of the Knights Templars, estab. 1128; chapel destroyed 1650; great tower (where Louis XVI. was imprisoned, 1792-93) destroyed in 1810.

—— **of Fame:** poem by Pope, pub. 1715.

—— **of Heaven** (Pekin): built probably in 1420.

Ten Articles, The: Protestant confession of faith; drawn up in 1536 by Henry VIII.

——, **Council of:** 1310-1797; secret Venetian tribunal.

—— **Thousand, Retreat of the:** 401 B.C.; the Greeks, after gaining a victory at Cunaxa, retreated under Xenophon; the march occupied 215 days.

Tenant of Wildfell Hall, The: novel by Anne Brontë (Acton Bell), pub. 1848.

Tenchebrai: 28 Sept., 1106; Robert of Normandy defeated by Henry I. of England.

Tender Husband, The, or the Accomplished Fools: comedy by Steele. prod. 1705.
Tennessee: admitted to U.S.A. Union in 1796; seceded 8 June, 1861; re-admitted in 1866.
Tenochtitlan: taken by the Spaniards, 1521.
Tent on the Beach, The: collection of poems by Whittier, pub. 1867.
Tenth of August, Massacre of: 10 Aug., 1792; Swiss guard massacred by the Parisian mob.
Teocalli: temple in old Mexico; completed c. 1486.
Teplitz, Alliance of: 9 Sept., 1813; between Russia, Austria and Prussia, against Napoleon.
Terre, La: novel by Zola, pub. 1887.
Territorial and Reserve Forces Act: passed 1907.
Terror, The: see Reign of.
Tertullianists: section of the Montanists, who held the doctrines of Montanism, as altered by Tertullian.
Teschen, Treaty of: 13 May, 1779; between Austria and Prussia.
Tess of the D'Urbervilles: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1891.
Test Act, The: passed 1673; repealed 9 May, 1828.
Tetrapolitan Confession: 1530; drawn up and presented to the Diet of Worms, by the representatives of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen and Strasburg.
Teutoborg: 9 A.D.; Romans defeated by Arminius and the Germans.
Tewkesbury: 4 May, 1471; Lancastrians defeated by the Yorkists under Edward IV.
—— **Abbey:** completed in 1123.
—— **Chronicle:** ecclesiastical history kept at Tewkesbury 1066-1263.
Texas: republic from 1836-45, when it was annexed by U.S.A.; seceded on 1 Feb., 1861; readmitted in 1870.
Texel: 31 July, 1653; naval victory of the English over the Dutch.
Thaddeus of Warsaw: novel by Jane Porter, pub. 1803.
Thais: opera by Massenet, prod. 1894.
Thallium: discovered in 1861 by Crookes.
Thames Embankments: Victoria, footway opened 1868; roadway 1870; Albert, opened 24 Nov., 1869; Chelsea, opened 9 May, 1874.
—— **Tunnel:** completed in 1843.
Thapsus: 46 B.C.; Pompeians defeated by Cæsar.
Theatines: monastic order of regular clerks; founded at Rome 1524.

Theatre, The: first theatre in London erected in 1576 by James Burbage; demolished in 1597.
Thebaide, La: play by Racine, prod. 20 June, 1664.
Thebes: 335 B.C.; captured by Alexander the Great.
Theodore: Pope I. 642-649; II., 898.
——, Negus (King) of Abyssinia; 1855-1868.
Theodoric: King of the East Goths, c. 474-526.
Theodosian Code: collection of Roman laws, pub. 438 A.D.
Theodosius I.: Roman Emperor 379 (with Gratian) to 395. II., Byzantine Emperor, 408-450. III., Byzantine Emperor 716-717.
Theophrastus Such, The Impressions of: work by Geo. Eliot, pub. 1879.
Theosophists: followers of Paracelsus, 16th cent.; society founded in America 1875-6.
Thermopylæ: (1) 480 B.C.; gallant defence of the pass by the Greeks against Persians. (2) 279 (or 278) B.C.; Gauls forced a passage through. (3) 191 B.C.; Romans defeated the Syrians.
Thespis: opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1871.
Thiers, Adolphe: French President 1871-73.
Thirteen States: see Twelve United Colonies.
Thirty, Battle of the: 1351; between thirty English men and thirty Bretons in France.
—— **Tyrants, The:** (1) Athenian usurpers 404-40 B.C.; (2) name given to the body of pretenders t Roman Empire (254-268 A.D.).
——**-nine Articles:** the articles of faith of th English Church, issued in 1551 (as forty-two reduced to present number in Jan., 1563.
—— **Years' War:** between German Catholics an Protestants, 1618-1468.
Thistle, Order of the: founded in 1540 by James V. Scotland.
Thomists: followers of Thomas Aquinas, who died i 1274.
Thorn, Conference of: 1645; between Roman Cath lics, Lutherans, and Reformed Churches in Polan (unsuccessful).
—— **Peace of:** (1) 1411, (2) 1466; between Polan and the Teutonic Order.
Thorvaldsen Museum (Copenhagen): completed 1848.
Three Acres and a Cow: phrase used in 1885 by Jes Collings, summing up his scheme of free allotmen of land.

Three Bishopries, The: taken by the French in 1552.
—— **Chapters, The:** edict issued c. 545 by Justinian, condemning the "Three Chapters" of Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret and Ibas.
—— **Emperors, Battle of the:** Austerlitz, 2 Dec., 1805.
—— **Hours after Marriage:** play by Pope and others, prod. 1717.
—— **Kings, Alliance of the:** 1849; between Kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover.
—— **Musketeers, The:** novel by Dumas père, pub. 1844.
Throgmorton's Conspiracy: Spanish plot for release of Mary Queen of Scots; Throgmorton was arrested 1583; executed 1584.
Thugs: suppressed 1830-35.
Tiberias: 1187; taken by Saladin from the Crusaders.
Tiberius: Roman Emperor; A.D. 14-37.
——: Byzantine Emperor; 578-582.
Tibet: political mission despatched, reaching Lhassa 3 Aug., 1904; suzerain rights of China recognized by the Powers 1907; the Dalai Lama fled to India 1910.
Tibetan Treaty: 7 Aug., 1904; between Great Britain and Tibet.
Tichborne Trial: 1872; Arthur Orton, the claimant, was unsuccessful, and was tried for perjury in 1873-74; and imprisoned 1874-84.
Ticinus: 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeated the Romans.
Ticonderoga: 8 July, 1758; unsuccessfully attacked by the British, who captured it in 1759; captured by the Americans, 10 May, 1775; by the British July, 1777, and 1780.
Tientsin, Treaty of: (1) 26 June, 1858, between Great Britain, France, Russia and the U.S.A. and China; (2) 1885; between France and China.
Tierra del Fuego Archipelago: discovered by Magellan, 1520.
Tiglath-Pileser: King of Assyria. I., 1120-1100 B.C.; II., 950-930 B.C.; III., 745-727 B.C..
Tilsit: Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia met 25 June, 1807; the treaty between Russia and France was signed on 7 July, between France and Prussia, 9 July.
Times, The: originally "Daily Universal Register," pub. 1 Jan., 1785; present name given in Jan., 1788.
Time's Laughing Stocks: collection of poems by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1909.

Timon of Athens: (1) tragedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1607-08; pub. 1623. (2) opera by Purcell, prod. c. 1680.
Timur, or Tamerlane: (b. 1333), Tartar conqueror and ruler in India and the East, 1370-1402 (d. 1405).
Tintern Abbey: founded in the middle of the 13th cent.
Tippermuir: 1 Sept., 1644; Covenanters defeated by the Royalists.
Tischendorf's New Testament: pub. 1872.
Tithes Commutation Act: passed 13 Aug., 1836.
Titus: Roman Emperor: 70-81 A.D.
——, **Arch of:** erected at Rome c. 71 A.D., to commemorate capture of Jerusalem.
—— **Andronicus:** tragedy, attributed to Kyd, Marlowe and Shakespeare, prod. 1594.
Tobacco: introduced into England in 1586 by Raleigh and Drake.
Tobago: sighted by Columbus 1498; ceded to Britain by France in 1814; annexed to Trinidad 1889.
Tobitschau: 15 July, 1866; Austrians defeated by Prussians.
Togoland: German Protectorate proclaimed in 1884.
Toison d'or: see Golden Fleece.
Tokio: capital of Japan since 1869; its name previous to this being Yedo.
Toledo: Cathedral built 1227-1492.
Tolentino: 2-3 May, 1815; Murat defeated by the Austrians.
——, **Peace of:** Feb., 1797; between Napoleon and Pope Pius VI.
Toleration, Act of: passed in 1869.
Tom and Jerry, or Life in London: novel by Pierce Egan, pub. 1821-22.
—— **Brown's School Days:** story by Thomas Hughes, pub. 1856; in 1861 he pub. a sequel, "Tom Brown at Oxford."
—— **Gate:** Christ Church, Oxford; begun at the order of Wolsey, finished by Wren, 1682.
—— **Jones:** (1) novel by Fielding, pub. 1749. (2) opera by Philidor, prod. 1765. (3) opera by German, prod. 1907.
—— **Thumb the Great:** burlesque by Fielding, prod. 1730.
Tombs, The: a prison in New York, built 1838; partly rebuilt 1897.
Tom's: a London coffeehouse, where in 1764 a club of about 700 members was formed; removed in 1865.
Tongaland: annexed to Natal, 1897.

Tongking: ceded to France, 1885.
Tonnante, The: the first ironclad, built by Napoleon III., launched Mar., 1855.
Tönning: 16 May, 1713; Swedes surrendered to Russians and Danes.
Tor Bay: William of Orange landed here in 1688.
Tordesilhas, Treaty of: 7 June, 1494; between Spain and Portugal.
Torgau: surrendered to the Allies on 14 Jan., 1814, after a siege.
——, **Alliance of:** 1526; between Saxony and Hesse, etc.
—— **Articles:** 1530: formed the basis of the Augsburg Confession.
——, **Battle of:** 3 Nov., 1760; Austrians defeated by the Prussians.
—— **Book:** 1576; formed the basis of the Formula of Concord.
Tories: name given to the King's party in the reign of Charles II.; known by the name of the Conservative party since 1832.
Toronto: settled 1794; capital of Ontario since 1867.
Torpedo: invented c. 1866 by Prof. Abel.
Torres Strait: discovered by Torres, 1606.
Tosca, La: opera by Puccini, prod. 1899.
Tottel's Miscellany: pub. by Richard Tottel in 1557.
Toul: 23 Sept., 1870; capitulated to the Germans after a siege.
Toulon, Siege of: (1) 1707; by allies—unsuccessful. (2) 1793; by French Republicans—successful.
Toulouse: 10 April, 1814; French defeated by Wellington.
——, **War of:** 1159; arose out of the claim of Henry II. of England to the countship of Toulouse.
Tournai: (1) 1 Oct-30 Nov., 1581; taken by the Spaniards. (2) 10 July-3 Sept, 1709; capitulated to Marlborough.
Tours (or Poitiers), Battle of: 732; Saracens defeated by Charles Martel.
Tower Bridge (London): opened 30 June, 1894, by Prince of Wales (Edward VII.).
—— **of London:** commenced in 1078 by William I.
——, **The:** novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1840.
Towton: 29 Mar., 1461; Lancastrians defeated by the Yorkists.
Toynbee Hall; founded in 1885.

Tracts for the Times: pub. at Oxford, 1833-1841; the doctrines advocated formed the basis of the Tractarian Movement.

Trafalgar: 21 Oct., 1805; Franco-Spanish fleet defeated by Nelson, who was killed.

—— **Square:** begun 1829; completed 1845; unemployed riots, Feb., 1886 and Oct., 1887.

Tragic Comedians, The: novel by Meredith, pub. 1880.

Trajan: Roman Emperor, 98-117.

Tramways: in Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug., 1860; in London, 23 Mar., 1861; first cable-tram in Europe, Highgate Hill, London, N., 29 Mar., 1884 (discontinued and electrified, 1910); first electric tramways, Leytonstone, Essex, 4 Mar., 1882.

Transcaspian Railway: opened in 1888.

Transvaal National Union: formed in 1892; changed to Reform Committee, 1895. See also South African Republic.

Trappists: a monastic body of the Cistercian order, named from the Abbey of La Trappe, founded in 1140; repressed during the Revolution.

Trasimenus, Lake: : 217 B.C.; Romans defeated by Hannibal.

Trautenau: 27 June, 1866; Austrians defeated the Prussians, who on the 28th defeated the Austrians.

Travailleurs de la Mer (Toilers of the Sea): novel by Victor Hugo; pub. 1866.

Traveller, The: poem by Goldsmith, pub. 1765.

Travellers' Club (London): originated soon after 1814; present building in Pall Mall, built in 1832.

Travendal, Treaty of: 1700; between Sweden and Denmark.

Traviata, La: opera by Verdi, prod. 1853.

Treadmill: introduced into prisons, 1817.

Treasons, Statute of: enacted in 1352; modified in 1790, 1870.

Treasure Island: story by R. L. Stevenson, pub. 1883.

Trebbia: 17-19 June, 1799; Russo-Austrian army defeated the French.

Trebia: Dec., 218 B.C. Romans defeated by Hannibal.

Trebizond, Empire of: founded 1204; overthrown 1461.

Trek, The Great: emigration of Dutch settlers, 1836-37, from Cape Colony to the country now known as Orange Free State; in 1844-45 another trek took place from here to the Transvaal.

Trent, Council of: 13 Dec., 1545- 4 Dec., 1563; its decrees confirmed by Pius IV., 26 Jan., 1564.

Trent Incident, The: the Confederate commissioners were seized on board this vessel, 8 Nov., 1861.
Trenton: 26 Dec., 1776; Hessian mercenaries of the British defeated by Washington.
Trial by Combat: introduced by William II., in 1096.
—— **by Jury:** opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1875.
Trianon, Grand: Palace at Versailles, built c. 1672, by Louis XIV.
—— **Petit:** villa in the park at Versailles, built by Louis XVI. c. 1774.
Trick to Catch the Old One, A: comedy by Middleton, pub. 1608.
Triennial Act: passed in 1694; superseded by the Septennial Act, 1716.
Trifanum: c. 338 B.C.; Latins and Campanians defeated by the Romans.
Trilby: novel by George du Maurier, pub. 1894; dramatized in 1895.
Trim, Remonstrance of: forwarded to Charles I., 1643, by Irish Catholics.
Trimmers, The: political followers of the Marquis of Halifax, in 1680-90.
Trincomali: taken by the British from the Dutch, 1795.
Trinidad: discovered by Columbus in 1498; taken from the Spanish by the British, 1797.
Trinity College (Cambridge): an amalgamation of several older foundations by Henry VIII., 1546.
—— **College, Dublin:** founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1591.
—— **Hall** (Cambridge): founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, 1350.
—— **House, Corporation of** (London): founded in 1512; chartered 1514; present building erected 1795.
Trinkitat: Mar., 1884; Mahdists defeated by British.
Tripartite Treaty: (1) 1800; name given to the division of the Dominions of Tippoo after his death (1799). (2) Treaty of Paris, 1856.
Triple Alliance: (1) formed in 1668; by England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against the French. (2) formed in 1717; by Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, against Spain; named the Quadruple Alliance in 1718 upon Austria entering into the league. (3) formed in 1883, by Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, against France and Russia; renewed in 1902.

Triple Alliance, India: 1790; between Great Britain, the Peshwa, and the Nijam of Hyderabad, against Tippoo.

—— **Alliance, War of the:** or **Paraguayan War:** 1865-70; between Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Uruguay on one side, and Paraguay on the other.

Tripoli: a vilayet of the Turkish empire, conquered by the Turks in the middle of the 16th cent.; obtained independence in 1714; and was reconquered by the Turks in 1835, taken by Italy, 1912.

Tripolis: 17 Oct., 1821; taken by the Greeks; 22 June, 1825; retaken by Ibrahim Pasha.

Tripolitan War: 1801-05; between U.S.A. and Tripoli.

Tristan da Cunha: discovered by the Portuguese 1506; in possession of British since 1816.

—— **und Isolde:** (1) epic poem by Eilhard von Oberge, written in the latter part of the 12th cent. (2) epic poem by Gottfried von Strassburg, written sometime after Eilhard's poem. (3) opera by Wagner, prod. 1865.

Tristram of Lyonesse: poem by Swinburne, pub. 1882.

—— **Shandy:** novel by Sterne, pub. in nine vols., 1760-67.

Triumvirate, First: 60-49 B.C.; an alliance between Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey.

——, **Second:** 43-31 B.C.; between Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony and Lepidus.

Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London: burlesque poem by Gay, pub., 1716.

Troilus and Cressida: (1) poem by Chaucer, written c. 1369; (2) play by Dekker and Chettle, prod. 1599. (3) tragedy by Shakespeare, prod. c. 1600. printed 1623.

—— **and Cressida, or Truth found too Late:** play by Dryden, pub. 1678.

Trois Couleurs, Les: French political song, written after 1830 by Adolphe Vogel.

Trompeter von Säckingen, Der: epic poem by J. V. von Scheffel, pub., 1853.

Troppau, Congress of: Oct.-Dec., 1820; between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Trovatore, Il: opera by Verdi, prod. 1853; "The Gipsy's Vengeance" (the English version), prod. 1856.

Troyes: Treaty of: (1) 1420 and 1564; between England and France.

Truck Act, The: passed 15 Oct., 1831.

Trullan Councils: (1) 7 Nov., 680-16 Sept., 681; (2) 692; religious councils held at Constantinople, so named from the domed hall (*trullus*) in which they were held.

Truro Cathedral: opened 3 Nov., 1887.

Tsarskoi Selo: the Old Palace was begun in 1744.

Tsushima: see Sea of Japan, The.

Tübingen School of Criticism: 1825-60; founded at the University of Tübingen, by Prof. F. C. Baur.

——, Treaty of: 10 July, 1514; between Duke Ulrich and his subjects.

Tubular Bridge: see Britannia.

Tudela: Nov., 1808; French defeated the Spanish.

Tudor, House of: English dynasty descended on the male side from Owen Tudor (d. 1461); it extended from Henry VII., 1485, to Elizabeth, 1603.

Tugendbund: a patriotic association formed at Königsberg, 1808, dissolved 1809; but continued in secret for many years.

Tuileries (Paris): begun in 1564 by Catherine de Medici; finished by Louis XIV: stormed by the mob 10 Aug., 1792; ransacked July, 1830 and Feb., 1848; residence of Louis Napoleon 1851; ruins sold, 4 Dec., 1882.

Tullus Hostilius: King of Rome, c. B.C. 672-640.

Tunbridge Wells: springs said to have been discovered in 1606 by Dudley, Lord North.

Tunis: made a French protectorate, 1881.

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy: pub. in three series, 1838-67

Turin: (1) 312; Constantine defeated Maxentius, (2) 15 May-7 Sept., 1706; Imperialists successfully resisted siege by the French, who retired when a relief force approached.

——, Treaties of: (1) 1696; between France and Savoy. (2) 1796; between Napoleon and Sardinia.

Turkey: Ottoman empire founded in 13th cent.; capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453; empire reached its summit in 16th cent.; Turks repulsed from Vienna 1683; lost Greece 1821-9; defeated by Russia 1828-29; again 1877-78; independence granted to Roumania, Servia and Montenegro.

Turkmantchai, Treaty of: 1828; between Russia and Persia.

Turnhout: (1) 22 Jan., 1597; Spaniards defeated by the Dutch. (2) 27 Oct., 1789; Austrians defeated by the Belgians.

Tussaud's, Madame, Waxworks: estab. in Paris, 1802, by Madame Marie Tussaud; brought to London in same year to what is now the Lyceum; transferred to Baker Street, 1835; present building, 1885.

Tutti in Maschera: opera by Pedrotti, prod. 1856.

Twelfth Night: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. 1602, pub. 1623.

Twelve Tables: tables on which certain Roman laws were engraved and promulgated, 451 and 450 B.C.

—— **United Colonies:** title adopted by the revolted America colonies, and used from 26 May- 15 June, 1775; changed to "Thirteen" on 5 Sept. when joined by Georgia; finally altered to the United States, 4 July, 1776.

Twénge's Riots: organized against Henry III. in 1232 by Sir Robert Twenge.

Twenty Years After: novel by Dumas, pub. 1825.

Twice-Told Tales: two series of stories by Hawthorne, pub. 1837 and 1842.

Twin Rivals, The: play by Farquhar, prod. 1702.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, The: comedy by Shakespeare, prod. probably 1591, or 1595; pub. 1623.

—— **Noble Kinsmen, The:** play prod. 1625; pub. 1634 as by Fletcher and Shakespeare; actual authorship uncertain.

—— **Kingdoms (Nations), Committee of the:** appointed by the English and Scots Parliaments in 1643.

—— **Sicilies, The Kingdom of the:** united 1127; and in 1503-1713, 1713-1806, and 1815-1860; annexed to Italy, 1860.

—— **Years Ago:** novel by Kingsley; pub. 1857.

—— **Years before the Mast:** work by R. H. Dana, junr., pub. 1840.

Tyburn: chief place for executions in London until [1783.

Tyler, John: U.S.A. President, 1841-45.

——**'s Rebellion:** revolt of South of England peasants, June, 1381.

Tyndale's New Testament: pub. at Worms 1526; translation of Pentateuch, pub. at Marburg, 1530.

Typewriters: one exhibited 1855 at Paris Exhibition.

Tyrannic Love: tragedy by Dryden, prod. 1668 or 1669; pub. 1670.

Tyre: (1) 727-722 B.C.; besieged by Shalmaneser IV. of Assyria. (2) 572 B.C.; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege lasting thirteen years. (3) 332 B.C.; besieged and taken by the Macedonians after nine months.

U

Uclés: (1) 1108; Spaniards defeated by the Moors. (2) 13 Jan., 1809; Spaniards defeated by the French.
Uffizi: art gallery at Florence, founded in the 15th cent.
Uganda: definitely placed within British sphere of influence, 1890.
Uitlanders: the foreigners in the Transvaal previous to the Boer War, 1899-1902.
Ulm, Capitulation of: 17 Oct., 1805; Austrians surrendered to Napoleon.
—— **Cathedral:** begun in 1377; finished early in the 16th cent.
——, **Truce of:** 1620; between Catholic League and Evangelical Union.
——, **Prince of:** 1647; between Franco-Swedish army and Bavarians.
Ulster Rebellion: 1641.
—— **Settlement or Plantation of:** c. 1609-12; colonization of portion of Ulster by English and Scottish settlers.
Ulundi: 3 July, 1879; Zulus defeated by the British.
Umbrella: first used in London by Jonas Hanway, c. 1786.
Umritsar, Treaty of: 25 April, 1809; between East India Co. and Runjeet Singh.
Unam Sanctam, Bull: 1302; issued by Boniface VIII.
Uncle Tom's Cabin: by Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, pub. 1850-2.
Uncommercial Traveller, The: volume of sketches by Dickens; first pub. serially in "All the Year Round," 1860.
Under the Greenwood Tree: novel by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1872.
Undertakers: (1) name given to Ulster colonists in 1569; (2) name given to the friends of James I., 1614.
Unfortunate Peace: see Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis.
Uniformity, Act of: see Clarendon Code.
Unigenitus Dei Filius: 1713; issued by Clement XI., condemning the Jansenists (q.v.); confirmed 1725.
Union, Act of: (1) 1535-36; united Wales and England. (2) 1706; united Scotland and England, on and after 1 May, 1707. (3) 1800; united Great Britain and Ireland, on and after 1 Jan., 1801.
—— **Jack:** became national flag in 1801 by the amalgamation with the banners of St. George and St. Andrew of that of St. Patrick.

Union Jack Club: opened 1 July, 1907.
—— **League Club:** organized in New York City, 1863.
Unionists: name first used in British politics in 1886, for the Party opposed to Home Rule.
Unitarians: a name for the Socinians, founded by Lælius Socinus, c. 1546.
United Irishmen: revolutionary society formed in 1791; influential in causing the Irish Rebellion, 1798.
—— **Provinces, The:** name given to the seven Netherland provinces which formed the Union of Utrecht (q.v.), 1579.
—— **States of America:** formed by the thirteen original states, 1776; Declaration of Independence, 4 July, 1776; recognition of Independence, 1783; Constitution framed, 1787; secession of the eleven states, 1860-61; Civil War, 1861-65; Spanish-American war, 1898.
—— **States of Colombia:** name of Colombia from 1861-86.
Universalists: doctrine ascribed to Origen c. 230; sect founded in England by James Relly, whose "Union" was pub. in 1760; by John Murray in America, c. 1770.
University College (London): founded in 1828; incorporated with the University of London (founded 1826), in 1836.
—— **College Hospital:** founded in 1833.
—— **College** (Oxford): said to have been founded in 872 by King Alfred; but more probably in 1249 by a fund bequeathed by William, Archdeacon of Durham; college estab. 1280.
Unkiar-Skelessi, Treaty of: 8 July, 1833; between Turkey and Russia.
Unlearned Parliament: see Parliament of Dunces.
Unnatural Combat, The: play by Massinger, prod. 1619; pub. 1639.
Urania: an asteroid discovered on July 22, 1854, by Hind.
Uranium: an element discovered in 1789, by Klaproth.
Uranus: the planet discovered on 13 Mar., 1781, by Sir Wm. Herschel.
Urban: Pope; I. (Bishop of Rome), 222-230; II., 1088-99; III., 1185-87; IV., 1261-64; V., 1362-70; VI., 1378-89; VII., 1590 (for 13 days); VIII., 1623-44.
Ursuline Nuns: founded by St. Angela of Brescia c. 1537.

Uruguay: Spanish province, 1776-1821, when it was united to Brazil; revolted 1825; Republic proclaimed 1828.
Useless Parliament: 18 June-12 Aug., 1625; so-called from its unproductiveness.
Uses, Statute of: passed in 1536; modified by the Statute of Wills, 1540.
Ushant: 27 July, 1778; an indecisive action between French and English fleets.
Utah: admitted to United States Union, 1896.
Utilitarian Society: founded by J. S. Mill in 1822.
Utopia: work by Sir Thomas More, pub. in Latin in 1516; trans. 1551, by Ralph Robinson; and 1683 by Bishop Burnet.
——: opera by Sullivan, 1893.
Utrecht, Peace of: concluded in 1713 through several separate treaties, between France, Savoy, Holland, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain.
——, **Union of:** 29 Jan., 1579; united the seven provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland.
Uxbridge, Treaty of: 30 Jan.-22 Feb., 1645; unsuccessful negotiations between Charles I. and Parliament.

V

Vaal, Treaty of the: 1857; between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.
Vaalkranz: 5 Feb., 1900; Gen. Buller repulsed by the Boers.
Vaccination: see Small-pox.
Vadimonian Lake: (1) 310 or 309 B.C.; Etruscans defeated by the Romans. (2) 283 B.C.; Italians and Gauls defeated by the Romans.
Vaisseau Fantôme, Le: opera by Dietsch, prod. 1842.
Valençay Castle: Ferdinand VII. of Spain confined there, 1808-14.
Valence Cathedral: consecrated in 1095.
Valencia Cathedral: founded in 1262.
Valenciennes: (1) 17 Dec., 1566-24 Mar., 1567; the town was besieged and surrendered to the Spanish and German forces. (2) June, 1656; successfully held out against the French, and relieved by the Spaniards. (3) 17 Mar., 1677; taken by Louis XIV.
Valens: Roman Emperor, 364-378.

Valentine: a novel by Geo. Sand, pub. 1832.
—— **and Orson:** romance of the Charlemagne cycle, printed in 1495.
Valentinian: Roman Emperor; I., 364-375; II., 375-392; III., 425-455.
——: tragedy by Fletcher, prod. 1618; pub. 1647.
Valerian: Roman Emperor, 254-260.
——**'s Edict:** 258 A.D.; issued with the intention of abolishing Christianity.
Val-es-Dunes: 1047; the Norman barons defeated by William, Duke of Normandy (the Conqueror).
Valetta: founded in 1566; the French besieged, Oct., 1798- 5 Sept., 1800, by the English and Portuguese, and compelled to surrender.
Valkyrie II.: keel cutter, belonging to Lord Dunraven (built in 1893), to compete for the America Cup (unsuccessful); sunk by collision, 5 July, 1894.
—— **III.:** built for Lord Dunraven in 1895 to compete for the America Cup (unsuccessful).
Valladolid: taken by the French, Jan., 1808; by the English, 4 June, 1813.
—— **University:** founded in 1346.
Vallombrosa Abbey: founded by Gualbert c. 1038; present building erected in 1637.
Valls: 25 Feb., 1809; Spaniards defeated by the French. [French.
Valmy: 20 Sept., 1792; Prussians repulsed by the
Valois, House of: 1328-1589; a branch of the Capetian family.
Valparaiso: founded 1544; taken by Drake 1578, by Sir Richard Hawkins 1594; bombarded and destroyed by the Spanish fleet 31 Mar., 1866; on 28 Aug., 1891, during the Chilian Civil War, the congressional army took the city.
Valtelline, Massacre of the: 19 July, 1620.
Vancouver Island: discovered by the Spanish, 1774; settled by the Hudson Bay Co., 1843; united with British Columbia, 1866.
Vanity Fair: novel by Thackeray; pub. in monthly parts in 1847-8.
Varaville: 1058; William of Normandy (the Conqueror) defeated the forces of France and Anjou.
Varennes, Flight to: 20-22 June, 1791; an unsuccessful attempt by Louis XVI. and the royal family to escape from France.
Varna: (1) 10 Nov., 1444; Hungarians defeated by the Turks. (2) July, 1828; besieged and taken by the Russians. (3) occupied by the allies in 1854.

Vasili: Grand Prince of Moscow; I. (II.) 1389-1425; II. (III.) 1425-62; III. (IV.) 1505-33; IV. (V.) Czar of Russia, 1606-10.

Vassy, Massacre of: 1 Mar., 1562; Protestants massacred by the Duc de Guise.

Vathek, History of the Caliph: romance by Wm. Beckford; pub. in French, 1782; trans. in 1784.

Vatican, The (Rome): said to have been begun c. 300 by Constantine and continued by Liberius and Symmachus; library founded in 1448 by Nicholas V.

——, **Council of the:** 8 Dec., 1869 -20 Oct., 1870; proclaimed Papal Infallibility and made the Immaculate Conception an article of faith.

Vaucelles, Truce of: 1556; between Henry II. of France and the Emperor Charles V.

Vauchamps: 14 Feb., 1814; Prussians defeated by the French.

Vauxhall Bridge: first stone laid, 9 May, 1811; opened 4 June, 1816.

—— **Gardens:** opened for "ridotto al fresco," 7 June, 1732; last performance, 25 July, 1859.

—— **Park:** opened 7 July, 1890.

Vecchio, Palazzo (Florence): begun in 1298.

Veii: taken by the Romans, 396 B.C., after a siege of 7 years.

Veile: (1) 5 May, 1848; taken by the Schleswig-Holsteiners. (2) 7 May, 1849; Danes defeated by the Prussians. (3) 8 Mar., 1864; taken by the Austrians.

Velestinos: 5 May, 1897; Greeks repulsed by the Turks.

Velletri: 19 May, 1849; Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.

Vellinghausen: 15-16 July, 1761; French defeated by Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick.

Vendée, La, War of: 1793-1800; Royalist risings against the French Republic, and (later) Napoleon.

Vendôme, Column (Paris): erected 1806 by Napoleon in honour of the Grand Army; destroyed by the Commune, 1871; replaced, 1875.

Venezuela: discovered by Columbus, 1498; included in the original Republic of Colombia, 1829; Republic formed, 1830.

—— **Boundary Award:** 1899.

Venice: founded 452; first Doge, Anafesto Paulullo, 697; independent of Eastern Empire, 997; became one of the greatest commercial powers of the world, especially after the partition of the Byzantine Empire, 1204; Napoleon put an end to the Republic

in 1797; new Republic proclaimed in 1848; ceded to the kingdom of Italy, 1866.

Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered: tragedy by Otway, pub. 1682.

——, Republic, or Dogate of: c. 697-1797, and 1848-1866.

Venloo: taken by Charles the Bold, 1473; by Maximilian I., 1481; capitulated in 1543 to Charles V.; taken by the Dutch, 1568; by the Duke of Parma, 1586; by Prince Henry of Orange, 1632; by the French, 1702; ceded to Austria, 1714; restored to the Netherlands, 1715; taken by the French, 26 Oct., 1794; incorporated with France, 1801; restored, 1814; taken by the Belgians, 1830; and restored finally to Netherlands, 1839.

Venner's Plot: 1661; by a band of Fifth Monarchy men to seize Whitehall; unsuccessful.

Venus: first transit observed by Jeremiah Horrox and Wm. Crabtree, 24 Nov., 1639; diurnal rotation discovered in 1667 by Cassini.

—— and Adonis: poem by Shakespeare, pub. 1593.

—— of Arles: a Greek statue (now in the Louvre, Paris); discovered at Arles, 1651.

—— of Melos (Milo): Greek statue (now in the Louvre, Paris); discovered on the island of Melos, 1820; dates probably c. 400 B.C.

—— of the Hermitage: statue of Parian marble (now in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg); discovered in Rome, 1859.

Vêpres Siciliennes: an opera by Verdi, prod. in Paris, 1855; in England, 1859.

Vera Cruz: taken by the French, 1838; by the Americans, 1847; by the Spaniards, 1861.

Vercelli Book: MS. collection of early English poetry, etc.; discovered at Vercelli, Italy, in 1822.

Verdun, Treaty of: 845; between the three sons of Louis I.

Vereeniging Conference: May, 1902; between British and Boers.

Vermont: admitted to the U.S.A. Union in 1791.

Vernacular Press Act: passed in India in 1878; repealed in 1882.

Verneuil: 17 Aug., 1424; Franco-Scottish army defeated by English.

Verona Amphitheatre: built 290 A.D.

——, Congress of: Oct.-Dec., 1822; held by the Powers to discuss the disturbances in Spain and South-Eastern Europe.

Versailles: palace built by Louis XIV., 1661-1687.
——, Preliminaries of: 26 Feb., 1871; preliminary terms of peace between France and Germany.
Vervins, Treaty of: 2 May, 1598; between France and Spain.
Very Hard Cash: novel by Chas. Reade, pub. serially in 1863, as "Hard Cash."
Vespasian: Roman Emperor, 70-79.
Vesta: planet discovered 29 Mar., 1807, by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen.
Vesuvius: first recorded eruption, 79 A.D.; destroying Pompeii, Herculanæum and Stabiæ; most disastrous since, 16 Dec., 1631.
——, Battle of Mt.: c. 340 B.C.; Latin League defeated by the Romans.
Veto Conference, The: fruitless conference between party leaders, 13 June-28 July, 1910.
Via Æmilia: an ancient Roman highway, built 187 B.C.
Vicar of Wakefield, The: novel by Goldsmith, pub. 1766.
Vicksburg: invested on 24 June, 1862, by the Federals, who retired on 24 July; 29 Dec., Federals were repulsed; May, 1863, invested again after a series of battles; surrendered on 4 July, 1863.
Victor: Bishop of Rome; I., 187-200 A.D.; II. (Pope), 1057-59; III., 1086-87; IV. (Anti-Pope), 1138; V. (Anti-Pope), 1159.
—— Emmanuel: I. King of Sardinia; 1802-21; II., see I. of Italy.
——: King of Italy; I. (of Sardinia only 1849-61), 1861-78; II., 1900 —.
Victoria: Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1837-1901; Empress of India, 1877-1901.
——: settled in 1835, as a part of New South Wales; separate colony, 1851, in which year gold was discovered.
—— and Albert Museum: foundation stone laid by Queen Victoria, 17 May, 1899; museum opened by Edward VII., 26 June, 1909.
—— and Albert, Royal Order of: instituted on 10 Feb., 1862, by Queen Victoria.
—— Bridge: a tubular bridge built across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, by Robt. Stephenson, 1854-59; opened on 25 Aug., 1860, by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.); replaced in 1898 by the Victoria Jubilee bridge.

Victoria Cross, The: instituted on 29 Jan., 1856, by Queen Victoria.
—— **Falls Bridge:** see Zambezi.
—— **Nyanza, Lake:** discovered by Speke, 1858.
Victory of Samothrace: statue (now in the Louvre, Paris) discovered in Samothrace, 1863.
—— **of Victories:** name given by Arabs to Battle of Nehavend, 641.
Vienna, Conference of: July, 1853; held by the four Great Powers to discuss mediation between Russia and Turkey.
——, **Congress of:** Sept., 1814-June, 1815; between the European powers to settle affairs after the Napoleonic Wars.
——, **Sieges of:** (1) 26 Sept.-14 Oct., 1529; and (2) 14 July-12 Sept., 1683; unsuccessful sieges by the Turks.
——, **Treaties of:** (1) 1-8 Nov., 1738; ended the War of the Polish succession. (2) 30 Oct., 1864; ended the Schleswig-Holstein War. (3) 3 Oct., 1866; between Austria and Italy.
——, **University of:** founded in 1365.
Vienne, Council of: 1311-14; a bill was issued by Clement V. suspending the order of the Templars.
Vigilius: Pope, 537-555.
Vigo Galleons: a naval engagement, 12 Oct., 1702, in which the British captured a fleet of Spanish galleons.
Világos, Surrender of: 13 Aug., 1849; surrender of Hungarian army to Russians.
Villafranca, Treaty of: 11 July, 1859; between Austria and France.
Villaviciosa: 10 Dec., 1710; French defeated the Imperialists.
Villette: novel by Charlotte Brontë, pub. in 1853.
Vimeiro: 21 Aug., 1808; French repulsed by Wellington.
Vineam Domini: bull issued by Clement XI. against the Jansenites in 1705.
Vinegar Bible, The: pub. at Oxford, 1717; name given because the heading to Luke xx. was printed, "Parable of the Vinegar" (instead of Vineyard).
—— **Hill:** 21 June, 1798; Irish rebels defeated by the English.
Vionville: 16 Aug., 1870; French defeated by the Germans.

Virginia: discovered by John Cabot in 1497; ratified the American Constitution, 1788; seceded 17 April, 1861; re-admitted to the Union, 1870.

——, Charters of: granted in 1606, 1609 and 1612 by James I.

—— Plan, The: outline of a constitution for U.S.A. presented by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 1787.

Virginians, The: novel by Thackeray, pub. 1857-59.

Virginius: tragedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, prod. 1820.

Virgin Martyr, The: tragedy by Massinger and Dekker, licensed 1620; pub. 1622.

Vision of Don Roderick: poem by Scott, pub. 1811.

—— of Judgment: poem by Southey, pub. 1821.

—— of Piers Plowman: allegorical poem by William Langland, begun 1362; revised in 1377 and 1393

Vita Nuova: work by Dante, finished c. 1307.

Vitellius: Roman Emperor, 69 A.D.

Vittoria: novel by Meredith, pub. 1866.

——: 21 June, 1813; French defeated by Wellington.

Vivian Grey: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1826-27.

Volano: 22 April, 1809; Austrians defeated the French.

Volpone, or the Fox: comedy by Ben Jonson, prod., 1605; pub. 1607.

Volsunga Saga: trans. by Eirikr Magnússon and Wm. Morris, 1876.

Voltri: 21 April, 1800; French routed by the Imperialists.

Volturno: 19 and 21 Sept. and 1 Oct., 1860; Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.

Volunteers: enrolled 1761; the modern movement started 1859, and the force was controlled and consolidated by Acts passed in 1860, 1862, 1863, 1870. Under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the volunteers were transferred to the Territorial Army.

Vortigern and Rowena: play by W. H. Ireland, written in 1796; Ireland asserted it was by Shakespeare.

Vote of Non-Addresses: passed 3 Jan., 1648, by the Long Parliament, providing that no further address should be made to Charles I. or any more messages be received from him.

Vouillé: 507; Goths defeated by the Franks.

Voyage Autour de ma Chambre: fanciful prose work by Xavier de Maistre, pub. 1794.

Vulgate: Latin version of the Bible, ascribed to St. Jerome, c. 384; earliest book printed; edition (undated, Gutenberg and Fust) c. 1455.

W

Wadham College: (Oxford) founded in 1612 by Nicholas Wadham.

Wagram: 5-6 July, 1809; Austrians defeated by the French.

Wahlstatt: 9 April, 1241; Germans defeated by the Mongols (also known as the Battle of Liegnitz).

Wahrheit und Dichtung (Truth and Poetry): autobiographical work by Goethe; 3 vols. pub. 1811, 1812, and 1814; a fourth in 1831.

Waitzen: (1) 10 April, 1849; Austrians defeated by Hungarian insurgents. (2) 15-17 July, 1849; conflict between Russians and Hungarian insurgents.

Wakefield: 31 Dec., 1460; Yorkists defeated by the Lancastrians.

Walcheren Expedition: an unsuccessful British expedition against the French, July-Dec., 1809.

Waldemar: King of Denmark; I., 1157-82; II., 1202-41; III. or IV., 1340-75.

Walden, or Life in the Woods: a work by Thoreau, pub. 1854.

Waldensians: reformers, followers of Peter Waldo, formed **c.** 1170.

Wales: subdued by Edward I., 1276-84; rebellion under Owen Glendower, in 1400; united with England, 1536.

——, Prince of: title conferred on the English heir apparent (being male) since 1284; investiture of Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David of Wales at Carnarvon 13 July, 1911.

Walfish Bay: British possession since 1884.

Walhalla, or Temple of Fame: founded at Ratisbon, in 1830.

Walküre, Die: opera by Wagner, prod. 1870.

Wallace Collection: bequeathed to nation by Lady Wallace, opened 1900.

Wallenstein: a trilogy by Schiller, consisting of "Wallensteins Lager," produced 1798; "Die Piccolomini," 1799; and "Wallensteins Tod," 1799.

Wallingford, Treaty of: 1153; between Stephen and Prince Henry (afterwards Henry II.).

Walloon Guard: Spanish bodyguard of Walloon troops, formed, 1703; disbanded, 1822.

Walpole's Administrations: (1) 1715-17; (2) 1721-42.

Wandering Jew, The: novel by Eugène Sue, pub. 1844-45.

Wandering Lovers, The: play by Fletcher and Massinger (?); licensed in 1623.
War and Peace: historical novel by Tolstoi, pub. 1865-68.
Warburg: 31 July, 1760; French defeated by Ferdinand of Brunswick.
War of 1812: between Great Britain and the U.S.A.
—— **of Liberation:** 1813; undertaken by Germany, Russia, Great Britain, etc., to free Europe from Napoleon.
Warsaw: 28-30 July, 1656; Poles defeated by the Swedes and the Great Elector of Brandenburg.
Wars of the Roses: 1455-85; between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians.
Wartburg, Festival of: held on 18 Oct., 1817, to celebrate the ter-centenary of the Reformation.
Washington, George: (1732-99) 1st U.S.A. President, 1789-1797.
—— (State): admitted to U.S.A. union in 1889.
—— (City): site chosen 1770; government removed there in 1800.
——, **Treaty of:** 8 May, 1871, between Great Britain and U.S.A.
—— **Centennial Arch:** erected at Washington Square, New York, 1890.
Wasps, The: a comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 422 B.C.
Watches: Robert, King of Scotland, is said to have possessed one, c. 1310; usually asserted to have been invented at Nuremberg 1477; first brought to England from Germany 1577; repeaters invented, 1676.
Water, Composition of: discovered in 1781, by Henry Cavendish, decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen in 1783 by Lavoisier.
—— **Colour, The Institute of Painters in:** founded 1831; made Royal in 1883.
—— **Colour Society:** founded in 1804; made Royal in 1881.
Waterloo, Battle of: 18 June, 1815; Napoleon defeated by the Allies.
—— **Bridge:** begun 11th Oct., 1811; opened 18 June, 1817.
Way of the World, The: comedy by Congreve, prod. 1700.
Wealth of Nations, The: work on political economy by Adam Smith, pub. 1776.
Wedgwood Ware: prod. in 1762 by Josiah Wedgwood.

Wedmore, Peace of: 878; between the Danes and Alfred the Great.
Wehlau, Peace of: 19 Sept., 1657; between Poland and Brandenburg.
Wei-hai-wei: leased to Great Britain in 1898 for so long a period as Russia shall remain in possession of Port Arthur.
Weissenburg Lines: fortifications in Alsace; taken by Austrians 1793; retaken by French 1793; destroyed 1873.
Wellington Administration: Jan. 1828-16 Nov., 1830.
—— **College** (Berks): opened by Queen Victoria on 29 Jan., 1859.
Wellman Airship. (See Arctic Expeditions.)
Wells: church built by Ina, 704; made a bishopric 909; present church consecrated 1148 (the see was united with Bath in 1088).
Wenceslaus: King of Germany, 1378-1400 (deposed); of Bavaria, 1378-1419.
Werelä, Peace of: 1790; between Sweden and Russia.
Wertingen: 8 Oct., 1805; Austrians defeated by the French.
Wesleyan Methodists: founded 1729-39, by John and Charles Wesley.
Wessex Poems: by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1898.
—— **Tales:** by Thomas Hardy, pub. 1888.
Western Australia: convict settlement estab. in 1825; partially representative government instituted 1870; constitution amended 1893, 1899.
—— **Empire:** designation of the western portion of the Roman empire after its division into two empires, 395 A.D.
West Indies: discovered by Columbus in 1492.
—— **London Cemetery:** consecrated 15 June, 1840.
Westminster Abbey: first abbey probably built by St. Sebert, King of Essex (d. 616); rebuilt in 1055-65 by Edward the Confessor; again in 1220-69 by Henry III.
—— **Bridge:** built 1739-50; rebuilt 1856-62.
—— **Cathedral:** begun 1895; completed 1903.
—— **Hall:** built in 1097 by William II.
—— **Palace:** one supposed to have existed from the time of Cnut (1017-35): it was with Edward the Confessor that its importance began (1042-66). Abandoned by royalty after the fire in 1812; used again by George IV., 18 July, 1821; burned down 1834.
—, **Provisions of:** passed by the Barons in 1259.

Westminster School: founded in 1560 by Queen Elizabeth.

Westphalia, Kingdom of: formed by Napoleon 1807; overthrown 1813.

——, **Peace of:** 1648; ended the Thirty Years' War.

West Virginia: admitted to the U.S.A. Union, 1863.

Westward Ho! : (1) comedy by Webster and Dekker, pub. 1607; (2) novel by Charles Kingsley, pub. 1855.

Wexford: the English invaders landed here in 1169; taken by the rebels in 1641; by Cromwell 1649; headquarters of the rebels in 1798.

What Will He Do with It?: novel by Bulwer Lytton, pub. 1858.

—— **You Will:** (1) comedy by Marston, written **c.** 1601, pub. 1607; (2) alternative title to Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (q.v.).

Whigs, The: name originated in 1678.

Whitby Monastery (Yorks): founded in 657 by Oswy; destroyed 876; restored **c.** 1100.

——, **Synod** or **Council of:** 664.

Whiteboys: an Irish agrarian association formed **c.** 1761.

Whitechapel Murders: 1888.

White Devil, The: tragedy by Webster, prod. 1607 or 1608.

—— **Friars:** see Carmelites.

—— **House, The** (Washington): first occupied in 1800, by John Adams.

—— **Plains:** 28 Oct., 1776; Americans defeated by the British.

Whitehall: built in early part of 13th cent. by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent; partly destroyed by fire 1615; James I. decided to rebuild the palace, but only the banqueting hall was finished by the beginning of the Civil War; the rest of the old palace has since disappeared.

White's: a club in St. James's Street, London, founded in 1698 as a chocolate-house.

Whitworth Scholarships: founded in 1868 by Mr. (Sir) Joseph Whitworth.

Who? Who? Administration: Earl of Derby's, Feb., 1852; so called from the Duke of Wellington's puzzled inquiries as to its members when their names—for the most part unknown to him—were read over to him.

Wickliffites: followers of John Wickliffe, c. 1324-84.

Wide, Wide World, The: novel by Susan Warner, pub. 1850

Wife, The: play by J. Sheridan Knowles, prod. 1833.

Wilderness, Battle of the: 5-6 May, 1864; between the Confederates and the Federals.

Wildgoose Chase, The: comedy by Fletcher, prod. at court 1621, pub. 1652.

Wild Oats: comedy by O'Keefe, 1791.

Wilhelmina: Queen of the Netherlands, 23 Nov., 1890——.

Wilhelm Me'ster's Lehrjahre: novel by Goethe, pub. 1795-96.

—— **Meister's Wanderjahre:** novel by Goethe, pub. 1821-29.

—— **Tell:** opera by Schiller, prod. 1804. See also William Tell.

William, King of England: I. (the Conqueror), 1066-87; II. (Rufus), 1087-1100; III., 1689-1702; IV., 1830-37.

—— King of Prussia: I. 1861-88; German Emperor 1871-88; II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, 1888-.

——, King of the Netherlands; I., 1815-40; II., 1840-49; III., 1849-90.

——, King of Scotland: (the Lion) 1165-1214.

—— **and Mary, War of:** the American part of the Anglo-French War, 1689-97.

—— **Tell:** (1) drama by J. Sheridan Knowles, prod. 1825; (2) opera by Rossini, prod. in 1829.

Wilmington Administration: Feb., 1742-July, 1743.

Wimbledon Common: first meeting of National Association for rifle shooting held here 2-7 July, 1860; meeting transferred to Bisley 1890.

Winchester Cathedral: first founded and endowed by Cynegils, King of West Saxons, 643; present cathedral begun 1073.

—— **School:** founded in 1373 by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; papal bull granted, 1378; charter of foundation issued, 1382.

——: (Virginia); (1) 23 Mar., 1862; Confederates defeated by the Federals. (2) 24 July, 1864; Federals defeated by the Confederates. (3) 19 Sept., 1864; Confederates defeated by the Federals.

Window in Thrums, A: novel by J. M. Barrie, pub 1889.

Windsor Castle: founded by William the Conqueror; enlarged by Henry I. c. 1110; demolished and rebuilt by Edward III., 1356.

—— **Castle:** novel by Ainsworth, pub. 1843.

Wireless Telegraphy: patent taken out by James B. Lindsay, 1854; Marconi system invented 1895-99.

Wisconsin: admitted to U.S.A. Union in 1848.

Wit at Several Weapons: comedy prod. 1614; and pub. in 1647 as by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Witch, The: play by Middleton, prod. c. 1621, pub. 1778.

—— **of Edmonton, The:** play by Rowley, Dekker and Ford, prod. 1623; pub. 1658.

Wits, The: comedy by Davenant, prod. 1633; pub. 1636.

Wittenberg, Concord of: 1536; between Saxon and Swiss Reformers.

Wit Without Money: play by Fletcher, prod. 1614: pub. 1639.

Woburn Abbey: founded 1145 for Cisterciau monks; visited by Elizabeth 1572, by Charles I. in 1644, '45 and '47. Present mansion built 1744.

Woman Hater, The: (1) play by Beaumont and Fletcher, pub. anonymously in 1607; (2) novel by Charles Reade, pub. 1877.

—— **in White:** novel by Wilkie Collins, pub. 1860.

—— **Killed with Kindness, A:** play by Thomas Heywood, prod. 1603; pub. 1607.

Women's Suffrage Bill: introduced 14 June, 1910.

Wonder, The; a Woman Keeps a Secret: comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, prod. and pub. 1714.

———**-Book, The:** collection of classical stories, by Hawthorne, pub. 1851.

Wonderful Parliament: see Merciless Parliament.

Wondrous Tale of Alroy, The: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1833.

Woodstock: novel by Scott, pub. 1826.

——, **Assize of:** proclaimed by Henry II. in 1184.

Woolwich: dockyard estab. in reign of Henry VIII.; closed 1869: royal arsenal formed c. 1716; royal military academy completed 1745.

Worcester: 3 Sept., 1651; Cromwell defeated the Scottish royalists under Charles II.

—— **College** (Oxford): incorporated in 1714 on the foundation of the Benedictine Gloucester Hall, founded 1283.

Wordsworth Society: inaugurated 30 Sept., 1880; dissolved 7 July, 1886.

Working Men's Clubs: first estab. in Lancaster in 1860.
—— **Men's College:** first estab. in Sheffield in 1842; founded in London, 1854.
Workmen's Compensation Act (1906): came into operation 1 July, 1907; replaced and extended previous Acts.
World's Fairs: most important are: London 1851 and 1862; Paris 1855, 1867, 1878, 1889 and 1900; Vienna 1873; Philadelphia 1876; Chicago 1893.
Worms, Diet of: 28 Jan.-18 April, 1521.
Wörth: 6 Aug., 1870; French defeated by the Germans.
Worthies of England, History of the: biographical work by Thomas Fuller, pub. posthumously 1662.
Wreck Commission: a court estab. 30 Oct., 1876, to enquire into the causes of wrecks.
Wrecker, The: novel by Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, 1891-92.
Würzburg: ancient principality of German Empire, founded **c.** 741; greater part granted to Bavaria 1803; made an electorate 1805; joined confederation of the Rhine 1806; ceded to Bavaria 1815.
Wuthering Heights: novel by Emily Brontë, pub. in 1846.
Wyatt's Rebellion: an unsuccessful English insurrection against Queen Mary, led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1553-54.
Wyoming: admitted to the U.S.A. Union in 1890.

X

Xanthus: (1) 545 B.C.; besieged and taken by the Persians. (2) 43 or 42 B.C.; sacked by the Romans.
Xeres: 19-26 July, 711; Saracens defeated the Visigoths of Spain.
Xerxes: King of Persia; I. 486 or 485-465 B.C.; II., reigned for a short time in 425 or 424 B.C.
——: a tragedy by Cibber, prod. 1699.
Ximena, or the Heroic Daughter: adaptation by Cibber of Corneille's "Cid," prod. 1712, printed 1718.
X.Y.Z. Mission: an American embassy to France in 1797.

Y

Yale University: chartered as a collegiate school, and opened at Saybrook (Conn.) 1701; a building was erected at New Haven and the college removed there in 1718; called Yale University in 1887.

Yalu: (1) 17 Sept., 1894; Japanese victory over the Chinese fleet. (2) 29, 30 April, 1904; Russians defeated by the Japanese.

Yandaboo, Treaty of: 24 Feb., 1826; between Great Britain and Burma.

Yankee Doodle: an American national air, said to have been composed c. 1755 by Dr. Schuckburgh.

Yeast: a Problem: novel by Charles Kingsley, pub. serially in "Fraser's Magazine" in 1848, in vol. form 1851.

Yellowplush Papers: collection of sketches by Thackeray, pub. in "Fraser's Magazine" in 1837, as "The Yellowplush Correspondence," in vol. form in 1841.

Yellowstone National Park: (U.S.A.); set apart in 1872.

Yeomen of the Guard: first appointed at the Coronation of Henry VII., 1485.

—— **of the Guard:** an opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, prod. 1888.

York, House of: a line of English kings, a branch of the Plantagenets, descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., and Edmund, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III.; Richard, Duke of York (killed 1460) was head of the house; his sons, Edward IV. and Richard III., and grandson Edward V., were Kings of England, 1461-85.

Yorktown: (1) 28 Sept.-19 Oct., 1781; British besieged and compelled to surrender to Americans and French. (2) 5 April-4 May, 1862; Confederates besieged; evacuated the town.

Young Duke, The: novel by Disraeli, pub. 1831.

—— **England:** a group of Tory politicians, who, c. 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism.

—— **Ireland:** a group of Irish politicians, of 1840-50.

—— **Italy:** a group of Italian republicans, of c. 1834, under Mazzini.

Yucatan: discovered in 1517 by Hernandez Cordova; conquered by Spain 1527-47; independent 1821; annexed by Mexico, 1822; and independent 1840-43.

Z

Zachariah: King of Israel **c.** 738 **B.C.**
Zacharias: Pope 741-752.
Zaïre: tragedy by Voltaire, prod. 1733.
Zalaca: 26 Oct., 1086; the Christians defeated by the Moors.
Zama: 202 **B.C.**; Carthaginians defeated by the Romans.
Zambesi River: explored by Livingstone 1851-6, 1858-64; bridge over the Victoria Falls completed 1905.
Zampa: opera by Hérold, prod. 1831.
Zanetto: opera by Mascagni, prod. 1896.
Zanzibar: placed under British protection in 1890.
——, **Treaty of:** 1885; between Germany and Zanzibar.
Zarathushtra: founder of the Perso-Iranian national religion, flourished **c.** 550 **B.C.**
Zauberflöte, Die (The Magic Flute): opera by Mozart, prod. in 1791.
Zaza: (1) play adapted from the French by David Belasco, 1900; (2) opera by Leoncavallo, prod. 1900.
Zealots: extreme Anti-Roman party in Judea; demanded the establishment of a Republic, and promoted the revolution of, **c.** 66 **A.D.**
Zedekiah: King of Judah, 597(?)-586(?) **B.C.**
Zeim: 20 April, 1877; Russians repulsed by the Turks.
Zela: (1) 67 **B.C.**; Romans defeated by the Pontic army under Mithridates. (2) 2 Aug., 47 **B.C.**; the Bosporans defeated by Julius Cæsar.
Zelmira: opera by Rossini, prod. in 1822.
Zemindari System: instituted in India by Lord Cornwallis, 1793.
Zeno: (1) founder of the Stoics; d. **c.** 264 **B.C.**; Byzantine Emperor, 474-491.
Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra: historical novel by William Ware; pub. in 1836 in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and in 1837 in book form as "Letters from Palmyra."
Zenta: 11 Sept., 1697; Turks defeated by the Imperialists.
Zephyrinus: Bp. of Rome, **c.** 200-217.
Znaim: 10 July, 1809; Austrians defeated by the French.
——, **Armistice of:** 12 July, 1809; between the French and Austrians; preliminary to the Treaty of Schönbrunn (q.v.).

Zollverein: began in 1828, between Prussia and Grand Duchy of Hesse, and is now co-extensive with the whole of the German Empire.

Zoological Society of London: founded in 1826.

Zorndorf: 25 Aug., 1758; Russians defeated by the Prussians.

Zouaves: (1) French light infantry organized in Algeria in 1831; (2) members of the volunteer regiments of the Union Army in the American Civil War (1861-65), which adopted the name and dress of the French Zouaves.

——, **Papal, or Pontifical:** organized at Rome 1860, disbanded 1871.

Züllichau: 23 July, 1759; Prussians defeated by the Russians.

Zululand: made a British possession in 1887; incorporated with Natal 1897.

Zulu War: 1878-79; undertaken by Great Britain against the Zulus.

Zurich: June, 1799; French defeated by the Austrians, 25-26 Sept., 1799; Russians defeated by the French.

——, **Treaty of:** 10 Nov., 1859; between France, Sardinia and Austria.

Zwinglians: followers of the reformer, Ulric Zwingli, in the early part of the 16th cent.

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